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EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

Lord Palmerston's Visit to Paris—Its Probable Object.

PROSPECTS OF THE WAR.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

LONDON, Friday Nov. 17, 1854.

Lord PALMERSTON, prevented by illness from leaving last Tuesday, did so yesterday. There is, of course, much speculation about the nature of his "mission," for people will not believe that he crossed the channel for his own pleasure. To the reasons, already notified to you, for that trip, I may add the one more widely asserted than all the rest, concerning the dispatch of large reinforcements. England is in a somewhat awkward position. The force on which she mainly relies—her naval power—has had almost nothing to do, at least nothing of a sort to hasten the conclusion of the war. The struggle, though first thought to be one against the maritime supremacy of Russia in the Black Sea, is carried on upon land, and here England's contingent stands in a ludicrous minority, compared with that of France. This is felt and talked about, with different feelings, in both countries. The fact, however, can hardly be altered. John Bull is, with some grumbling, ready to pay the *cassille* to fight for him, but will not consent to take the musket into his own hands. The Scotch and the Irish are good enough to be sent to the Crimea, but Englishmen will defend only their own "castles," and do only militia service. And so they must say to NAPOLEON: "Look here, you know our difficulties in raising a large army. We have no men. They prefer staying in the manufacturing districts and coal mines to going to fight Russia. Your subjects are of a different turn of mind. They prefer glory to anything else, and are more fond of the smell of gunpowder, than of that of a piece of roast beef. Let us then make a bargain. Give us men, and we shall give you, not money, oh no, this would hurt the gentlemanly feelings of a man of your generosity, but we shall give you the worth of money in other things! We will pay for the transport of the men. We are sending some troops of our own, too, say 3,000 more, but the populace is soon exhausted and the respectable ranks of society won't respond to our promises to pay so much a head."

This is what Lord PALMERSTON is said to have been commissioned to tell the Emperor. He will tell it, of course, in other words, although, knowing as we do his joking temper, I should not be surprised if he did use similar language in making his representation.

Another rumor, again, says that the Imperial visit will also be touched upon, and the noble lord is gone as a sort of preventive visiter, to explain how her most gracious Majesty would feel infinitely glad to be the hostess of her powerful ally, but that she would not feel offended in the least if the Emperor should find the moment inopportune for such a pleasure trip.

After all this, I have reasons to believe that my last information, in respect to this visit, contained most *credible facts*, and I repeat my conviction that, although Lord PALMERSTON may, as he probably will, talk of different things, the principal object of his mission is to come to a verbal understanding with the Emperor *in regard to the next step to be taken towards the German Powers*. Public feeling is certainly urging this matter on the Cabinet.

There will be on the 29th—the anniversary of the Polish revolution (1830)—a great meeting at Hanover-square Room. The Chair will probably be occupied by Sir W. MOLESWORTH, M. P. Many towns are going to send representatives, and KOSSUTH will speak. This meeting promises to be of unprecedented influence on public opinion, unless the news of a decisive defeat of the Russians should before then reach England—and there is really very little prospect of such good tidings. People are more and more despondent of success, and the *Times*, it must be confessed, has no cheering words for the public ear. You know my own views about this Crimean expedition. Without pretending to any extraordinary clear-sightedness, I may, perhaps, be allowed to state the fact that my prognostications have proved true in all instances, with the single exception of the Alma, which I believed, as did all the world, I told you, long ago, that Sebastopol is no longer a fortress, but only a very strong position, and subject to capitulation, and to be demolished step by step. You can see that the English newspapers arrived soon at that same conclusion. And now I will tell you to be prepared for the remainder of the expedition. If we should hear of a third great victory like the two first, a cry of indignation and anxiety will break forth all over *this country, and I have not the least doubt* that the advice to recall the armies will be given from different quarters. I have the most positive and highly respectable information that Lord RAGLAN is in favor of giving up, *for this year, the siege*, and that he wrote home to that effect, remarking that retreat will *become a question of safety unless* he should, in the next fortnight, be reinforced by considerable numbers of all arms. And if you examine the cold, cheerless, short worded bulletins of CAMPBELL, you may think him to be of no very different opinion. The most that, in my opinion, can and will *perhaps* be done, and that only for military honor's sake, is to storm, *coute que coute*, the south side of Sebastopol, and then destroying what can be destroyed, leave the north for next Spring. Next Spring! This is the term also of the Emperor of Austria. He will not remain inactive longer than May. He will be shooting out with the hedges, so he thinks; at all events so he says in an autograph letter to NAPOLEON. Yours.

THANKSGIVING.

Doings at the Five Points.

THE DAY AT THE CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

How they kept Thanksgiving at the Home for the Friendless.

The announcement was, that public exercises would commence at 2 o'clock. By that hour the "Home" was thronged with the *friends* of the Institution and a goodly number of their little ones, who had been brought up by their parents to see those that their pennies, given in charity, had helped out of homelessness and misery into so pleasant a substitute for a home, and to a seat by something so nearly allied to a family fire-side. One good lady sat in the reception-room and assisted visitors to make the acquaintance of each other,—saw their names recorded, and answered all pertinent questions. Another gathered the donations of visitors—pieces of money, bundles of clothing, baskets of presents of all sorts into the store-room—a goodly reservoir of substantial comforts for a host of poor wanderers, who to-night shiver without a shelter and are utterly wretched, but may be providentially drifted during the Winter within the circle of the "Home's" influence. Others led guests to the nursery, where were some seven or eight little ones, all brushed up for the occasion, smiling in recent recovery from sickness, or in the extraordinary attention of visiters, and each happy over a penny that a nice woman had just bestowed upon them. Others conducted parties through the chambers to see the neat dormitories—into the kitchen, which looked neat as wax, into the workroom, or to the yard, where are abundant facilities for exercise and recreation.

But the great attraction was in the school room—a very large room hung round with maps and blackboards, and diagrams, and stuffed full of as neat, orderly, and well-behaved children as can be gathered in any school-room in Gotham. Of these we noticed that some 60 or 90 girls were dressed in a uniform of clean white aprons. They were not properly inmates of the "Home," but belonged to the "Thirty-fourth-street Industrial School," which was started by the ladies of the "Home" as an almost essential supplement to their institution, and which is controlled entirely by them. These girls were on Wednesday given a new dress each—not as an act of charity, but as the result of their earnings *in* the school. On Thursday they had their Thanksgiving Dinner at 12 o'clock, and then in a body went over to the "Home" to join in the "Exercises." One was pointed out to us who, after a few days experience in the school, went home one night determined to teach her father how to read. But the effort was so unsuccessful that the next day she gave it up in despair—saying to her teacher that "it was no use—her father didn't know nothing." Another was shown us whose drunken mother, after several desperate efforts to prevent her coming to school, came there one day, humbly asking the teacher for the loan of her little girl, to go out begging, "just to give her another start, and to help the old man upon his feet again." The story of each, were it told, would be a volume that the booksellers might truthfully advertise as "most thrilling."

But the "Exercises"—the room was so crowded with visitors that we wondered the little ones were not somewhat discomposed; but they showed no signs of any derangement. A small girl stood in the corner quietly leading their singing, which was made to fill in all chinks and to play in between all the speeches, without a moment's loss.

One youth took the only vacant space in the room, bowed and proceeded in rhymes, that probably were not extempore, to give his opinions upon matters of gravest importance. We gathered that if he had been some fifteen years older CLARK and RAYMOND would have had one more vote, and that he did not believe in oppression.

Another, who must have seen the shadow of at least three Winters, in full well rounded verse gave his views on the necessity of controlling a hasty temper. The scholars, by way of chorus, sang a hymn of similar drift.

Another, about as tall as a "long-nine," dilated on the abominations of tobacco—and the scholars seconded his "counter-blast" with a song to the tune of "Susannah" as heartily as if they all and severally had suffered an experience.

Another two dialogically discussed the war question. From the tenor of the debate it seemed that the son, (aged probably seven years,) was unable to make out why his father (aged about six) should think it right to kill a thousand Mexicans in Mexico, and wrong to stab a single one of them here, and pocket his loose change.

One who been a German tongue, pronounced a very pretty speech that we did not entirely comprehend. It was good however, we knew, from the approbation that the other scholars manifested; their opinion we valued, knowing them to be unsophisticated. Others spoke, and with equal eloquence,—some of them old men, and some young,—but all fervently, being warmed by the tear-provoking sight, of so much youthful happiness redeemed out of squalid misery.

In the evening, "The World's Missionary Institution," the "Home" children's affair, celebrated its first anniversary there. Singing, prayer, a brief report, and addresses constituted its programme. A very fancy matter was the presentation of a gold tooth-pick from the children by the hand of Master THEODORE PARKER, to one of their teachers. It was done up with all the grace and consequence which grown men manifest when they give silver teapots and golden snuff boxes to their friends, and make written speeches and write the reports to publish them verbatim.

The occasion was one long to be remembered at the Home. We hope the donations were liberal; *for the work of this institution is a most noble* one, and the Hard Times are sadly cramping the energies and labors of the good women who are striving to accomplish it.

Doings on the Five Points.

It is false! The countenances of the wealthy do not always wear the aspect of avarice when poverty appeals to them for *relief*. We yesterday saw among the thousands of those who visited the Mission House, and House of Industry on the Five Points the proportionate tens of the well-to-do, with faces beaming with benevolence and *rejoicing that it was in their power to* make the needy happy for a time. The pleasure of giving, however, was not confined to the wealthy. Our market-men, grocers, hotel-keepers, and others, as we have before stated, contributed materially to the mounds of turkeys, oysters, beef, mutton, and all the other good things for the table, which were piled on the long tables and stowed in the cellars of both their houses.

To the viands thus furnished, there must have sat down near one thousand poor of all ages in the Mission House, and House of Industry; and although there are emotions besides those of pleasure while viewing old age at a charity table, the latter must have predominated in the *minds* who were there; and with the recipients themselves, although a half suppressed sigh would occasionally heave the breast of some who had once sat at their own table, and ate food earned by their own hands, the occasion was an agreeable one, and by far the greater number were joyful. The younger portion of the guests were very much so. Several of the boys in our vicinity, after they had done their utmost at the table, straightened their well-formed backs, and patted their rotund little bellies, with extraordinary gratification and an ill-*concealed pride*.

Perhaps the most exciting period during the day was the half hour previous to the time at which it was announced that those not connected with either establishment would be let in to the tables. The entire vacant space in front of the buildings was crammed with children, all eager for admittance. Cries of "Mr. FRANK, let me in! I ha'n't had nothin' to eat to-day!" Then again a chorus would appeal to the opposite establishment, crying "Mrs. DRUEL! Mrs. DRUEL! please let us in—won't you? We won't make no noise, nor dirty things, nor break no crockery!" Then again there would be irresistible appeals to Mrs. SKINMORE for permission to clear the tables. In passing, we would remark, if there were nothing improper in so doing, that the ladies whose names we have mentioned have evidently endeared themselves to the little ones on the Points; and that by so doing, they have obtained a control over their actions which less kind treatment than they are proverbial for could never have gained.

At the appointed time the "crowd," as they are called by the children who are unfortunate enough not to be considered as belonging to the establishments, were invited to the tables and those who had already dined were marshalled in the Chapel of the Mission House, where they were addressed by several gentlemen, and the prizes for scholarship and for good behavior were distributed.

The prizes were more numerous, and many of them more valuable, than those presented one year ago. A long table in front of the pulpit was heaped from end to end with books, reticules and toys, and many other things, the names of which we never knew, but all very pretty for presents. These were distributed by Rev. Dr. KENNADAY, of Brooklyn, who also distributed much fatherly advice to the children, and those more advanced in life, as they went up to him in answer to their names, and received the gifts allotted to them.

Altogether, the Thanksgiving celebrations on the Five Points are equal in interest and desirable results to any other of an approximate nature in the City of New-York. The stranger is surprised to find churches and schools attended by hundreds of men, women and children, in a locality where, from impressions received years ago, he had expected, under the protection of the police, to gaze only upon the direst wretchedness and the vilest of criminals. With the resident of New-York, though frequent visits to the charitable institutions there may have made him too familiar with the mighty change that has occurred to feel surprised, there are feelings of the most pleasurable kind. For who could sit with a congregation engaged in devotional exercises in a chapel erected on the site of the "Old Brewery," without rejoicing. Of those who were there yesterday, there were doubtless very many who have often shuddered at recitals of the bloody deeds which were known to have been committed within the crime-stained walls of the Old Brewery, and who have read with terror of its secret hiding places; of its subterraneous caverns, which, could the murderer or the burglar once reach, he was safe from the grasp of the most experienced and daring of the police. By such the merits of the institution now located upon the ground it disgraced so long, cannot but be appreciated, and if they are, not only the next thanksgiving celebration will exceed the last in substantial encouragement, but the daily efforts of those who are actively engaged in the Five Points reform, will be made still more effectual by much needed contributions of money, clothing, books and other things which are side in relieving the destitute and bringing those who have strayed back to the paths of virtue and Christianity.

Thanksgiving on "the Islands."

The good things that Thanksgiving brings were not confined to the "free and equal" denizens of the City merely. The destitute and unfortunate in the Institutions on "the Islands" had reason to be thankful to the Board of Ten Governors for a good dinner yesterday. The boys on Randall's Island, attired in their best, turned out in the forenoon and welcomed heartily Governors DRAPER, TOWNSEND, SMITH and DUKE, who, with PETER EDES, Esq., ex-Chief Engineer ANDERSON, R. M. BLATCHFORD, Esq., and several ladies, had come to visit them. The little fellows, with flags flying and with music from a band of their own, performed many evolutions with military precision, to the great edification of the spectators. They afterwards assembled in their school-room and went through a very creditable examination in reading, recitations, &c. They sing, too, quite prettily and in accord. Gov. DRAPER, in behalf of his colleagues, expressed the satisfaction felt at the conduct of the boys, and the great progress they exhibited in their studies, and assured them that so long as they continued in well doing they would be kindly attended to and faithfully cared for. After the exercises in the school-room, the children were dismissed for dinner,—a real Thanksgiving dinner, to which they did ample justice.

The inmates of the Isaac Asylum and of the Workhouse were also provided with many good things yesterday, for which they expressed proper thankfulness.

Industrial School.

The Industrial School in Olive-street was a scene of jollity. The young ones were sumptuously fed at the expense of the charitable public, who *contributed liberally of their abundance*. Mr. BEACH and Mr. GERRY are doing a good work here with the aid of the ladies.

Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.

The day was kept at this Institution with the usual ceremonies. The School exercises were dispensed with, and in their place was substituted an appropriated discourse in the sign language delivered in the Chapel of the Institution. The pupils at the dinner hour seated themselves in the spacious Dining Hall, before tables well filled with Thanksgiving luxuries which they proceeded to make way with, very much in the manner of their brothers and sisters who are more fortunate in the possession of all of their senses and faculties unimpaired. In the evening the pupils participated in a general social party.

THE SUBURBS.

Thanksgiving in Williamsburg.

Yesterday was very generally observed in Williamsburg as a day of Thanksgiving, in accordance with the *recommendation of the Governor*. Many of the places of business were closed, but quite a large number were continued open—the proprietors having an eye to business, or perhaps feeling that they have no cause to be thankful for their success. *Sermons were preached* in a number of the churches and the audiences were generally large. The afternoon, as a matter of course, was passed by many in the family circle, where ample justice was done to the good things there prepared.

The hearts of the poor children at the Industrial School were made glad by a dinner, (provided by some of our good citizens,) such, perhaps, as it never before had been their lot to partake of.

Many of the juvenile lads celebrated the day by turning out in target squads.

THE WRECK OF THE ARCTIC.

Mr. Dorlan's Reply to the Letter of Mr. John Collins, Jr.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I am unused to newspaper controversy, and have little desire to enter into one.

I respect the feelings of Mr. COLLINS, and would not willingly say anything to injure them, but *I* too, Mr. Editor, have feelings, and feel it incumbent on me to notice some grave errors contained in a letter from Mr. JOHN COLLINS, Jr., of which appears in your issue of to-day. He says:

"I wish to make to you a few remarks relative to Mr. DORLAN with regard to my father's greeting him with congratulations and commendations of his good conduct. Such is not the case, for my father did not even know him until ten days ago."

This is error the first. It is upwards of a month ago since I first met Mr. COLLINS in his office. It was on the occasion of the arrival of the *Pacific*, and there were many others there besides me. He knew me among the crowd, came up, shook hands and said something complimentary. Mr. COLLINS, Jr., had forgotten him when he penned the above.

Again—after alluding to the passengers breaking up the bar—he says:

"Now Mr. DORLAN could know or see that the bar was broken open, I cannot understand, as he stated to me that he did not leave the deck after the accident or collision took place until he went to work upon the raft."

This is *error the second*. Mr. COLLINS is anything but conversant with the accommodations of his father's ships, else he would not have written that sentence. *The bar was on the deck, and I was on the deck*, and, therefore, Mr. COLLINS concludes that it is very extraordinary that I saw that bar. I think quite the reverse, and I think it would have been more extraordinary still if I had not seen it, for I was not blind. I have only to repeat that what I have said about the passengers breaking up the bar is *true, strictly true*, and if again impugned I can produce corroboration. Again:

"And one fact I beg leave to mention in relation to the deemed much abused Mr. DORLAN, that he shipped on board the *Arctic* to go the voyage as third officer, and that he has been paid his wages in full, and also has received by directions of my father $50, and who also directed his tailor's bill of $60 to be paid, and charged to his private account."

This is *error the third*. I was not paid my wages in full, though I did receive fifty dollars as a present from Mr. C. How Mr. COLLINS should make such a glaring misstatement in regard to my wages as this I don't know. A reference to his books would at once have shown him that it was untrue. If Mr. COLLINS had stated "that DORLAN was shipped on board the *Arctic* on the 26th Aug., and sailed and returned on her last fatal voyage, and was afterwards kept in expectation of going out in the *Atlantic*, and the very first intimation that was given him that his services were no longer required, was only given him last week, thereby precluding him from obtaining employment elsewhere, and for the whole of this time he had received fifty dollars in all *without wages*,"—that, Sir, would have been the truth, and no more, nor less.

As regards the $60 for tailor's bill, one word of explanation. I lost my all in the *Arctic*, and Mr. COLLINS, unasked and unexpected by me, ordered me to get what clothes I required—I did so, and the whole came to $60. If I had known then that I was to receive a gift and then be publicly taunted with it, I would have hesitated twice ere I accepted it. I don't know if it is a gentlemanly feeling that prompted this,—if it is I should not wish to imitate it.

"With regard to Mr. DORLAN's letter to my father, I have never seen it, it was certainly answered by my father, that he could not then give Mr. DORLAN a certificate of good conduct, unless he would procure a letter *from* Capt. LUCE to that effect."

This is error the fourth. The letter wherein I requested to be furnished with the reasons that prompted Mr. COLLINS to refuse me the usual certificate of character, was never replied to, but was treated, I suppose, in the same manner as was my verbal request to the same effect. Again—Mr. C. says:

"He was answered by my father, that he could not then give Mr. DORLAN a certificate of good conduct, unless he would procure a letter from Capt. LUCE to that effect—my father remarking that the only evidence he had of his having done his duty was from his own statement."

This is error the fifth.—I solemnly aver, that I was never told, at any time, nor in any place, that I was to procure a letter from Capt. LUCE before I could obtain a certificate of good conduct from the office. As to the concluding part of the sentence, it is not for me to speak, further than that those who may take the trouble of referring to the different statements published at the time will therein find whether I deserve this reproach or not.

Mr. COLLINS again says:

"I would not for a moment have you or the public suppose that I wish to detract in any way from Mr. DORLAN's character and conduct on that occasion, for I believe that all that were saved, owever that his conduct was most noble, and no person admires his conduct on that occasion more than I do."

If this be true, why then is there such a discordance between *professions* and *acts*? I do not, in the slightest, blame them for discharging me; they have a perfect right to do so. But in doing this act, they are bound to give me the usual certificate of character, so that I may go and earn my bread elsewhere. They refuse to grant it, and I cannot obtain employment. They refuse to state their reasons for withholding it, and I am thus to defend myself. There is but one conclusion—either that I have done something to see which was wrong, or done or said something on land which has displeased them, and they are resolved to punish me.

I now respectfully call upon them to grant me my certificate, or to publicly state their reasons for withholding it. I cannot stand this injustice much longer. I wish to return to sea, and hope no more *Arctic* calamities, with their heart-burning attendants, will ever trouble me more.

Respectfully, yours, FRANCIS DORLAN,
Late of Steamship *Arctic*.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1854.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Thanksgiving and the Weather at the East.

BOSTON, Thursday, Nov. 30.

The usual Thanksgiving festival has been almost universally observed, and apparently much *enjoyed to-day, in this city*. The Churches were moderately well attended this morning, and the theatres and other places of amusement are crowded this evening.

The weather to-day has been clear and cool. A great deal of rain fell here yesterday and last evening, but in the interior there was more snow than rain. At Concord, N. H., snow fell to the depth of 10 inches,—making the first sleighing of the season, and adding much to the enjoyments of the day.

Sailing of the Steamship Prometheus—Immense Cargo of Cotton.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Nov. 30.

Steam communication between this city and California, *via* Nicaragua, has been resumed. The steamship *Prometheus* sailed to-day, and took out about 100 passengers for California.

The ship *Shakespeare* cleared from this port yesterday for Liverpool, with an immense cargo of cotton—the largest ever shipped from any Southern port, and amounting to six thousand four hundred and thirty bales.

Western Navigation—Brisk Business.

WHEELING, Va., Thursday, Nov. 30.

The river here is in fine navigable condition, and steamers are arriving and departing freely. The resumption of navigation has given our business streets an unusually lively appearance, and a large business is going forward.

ANOTHER EXILE GONE HOME.

Death of Mr. Antal Szerenyi—A Hungarian Exile.

One after another of those unfortunate outcasts of Despotism, who three years since sought a refuge among us, are falling into premature graves. Our variable climate may be one cause of this sad fatality, but probably a more sure and subtle one may be found in the heart-sickness—the home-yearning—the utter loneliness which only an exile can experience in its keenest intensity.

Another has been added to "the subtle army of martyrs," who chose to cast aside all their made life prospects, rather than renounce their soul's deep convictions.

Mr. ANTAL SZERENYI died last Saturday, at the residence of E. E. MITCHELL, Esq., Flushing, where he had been occupied for the last 17 months in teaching.

He was a native of Lugos, a town on the south of Hungary; there he practiced law and held a judicial office, until the eventful year of '49, when all free and brave spirits resolved to withstand the encroachments of Austria. Then came banishment, and after residing two years in Turkey, he, with others, accompanied KOSSUTH to this City, and shaved that insane greeting, "full of sound and fury, signifying nothing;" but before its last echo had died away, the involuntary actors in this senseless pageant found themselves penniless and homeless, without even the ability of making themselves understood. The hospitable hostess of the Irving, whose sisterly kindness should never be forgotten, urged him to remain, but he had already sacrificed too much for liberty to compromise his independence, and he left abruptly, regardless of the issue. His first effort to save himself from eating the bitter bread of dependence was to carry about books for sale. This repugnant and unprofitable business was soon abandoned.

Fully to realize his sufferings at this period, let us imagine one of our friends whose talents and integrity had placed him in a responsible and honorable position, suddenly cast upon a foreign shore and obliged to resort to some menial occupation for subsistence, would fine theories of the dignity of labor and his republican teaching save him from mortification and disgust? Is it wonderful, then, that one who had held a social position, as it were, in fee,—(for our social fluctuations do not belong to the old world,)—and all his life breathed an atmosphere of aristocratical distinctions, should be dispirited and discouraged? "It requires great moral courage," he remarked, speaking of exiles, "for us to keep from putting a pistol to our heads."

Inconsiderate and unfeeling that we are! Educated, accomplished and talented men come among us, and with indomitable self-respect, disdaining to receive charity, fill subordinate places—one becomes a barber, another a cigar-maker, a third a peddler. Without a knowledge of our business habits or language, is it strange that they do not succeed?

Then if we have given them a word of encouragement, or *a dollar*, how we fret and fume, and abuse all exiles, as impractible, improvident and undeserving. This is not peculiar to our country, it belongs to low minds in all countries.

Thank Heaven there are clear heads and warm hearts among us, and it was the good fortune of our friend to meet with some of these.

A noble-hearted individual gave him an invitation for several months, delicately transferring the obligation to himself, by saying that he wished to practice conversation in German.

Perceiving that he could effect nothing without a knowledge of English, he commenced studying as diligently as an organic defect of sight permitted, and was soon able to commence teaching Latin and German.

His integrity of character and scrupulous punctuality in the discharge of all his duties, won the confidence and esteem of every one who knew him; while his good sense, general information, and unobtrusive, gentlemanly deportment, made him an agreeable companion.

Oh, that the distant loved ones, whose images were so deeply graven on his heart, could have witnessed the affectionate respect which he received from young and old, and the sorrowful regrets which followed him to the grave!

A few days before his death, he expressed a wish that his political probation were over, that he might become an American citizen, for then he would visit his fatherland under the protection of his adopted country.

He often mentioned an incident which made a deep impression on his feelings. He had heard that some one had appeared in Turkey after he left, inquiring for him, and expressing a great desire that he would return home, and he would add, "I think some day another messenger will come for me—I think so."

The messenger has arrived, and conducted the wanderer to a larger home than that for which he sighed—far beyond the arm of Despotism, or the uncertainties of an exile's lot. Blessings on the warm hearts which surrounded his lonely dwelling, so genial an atmosphere that it pressed up even to infuse the balm of his native skies, and now to infuse the balm of his native skies, and the familiar objects of his last home! Blessings on the innocent mirth of childhood, which sometimes stole from his melancholy brow a shade of sadness, and even beguiled him into a burst of hilarity! Blessings on all who smooth our path from the exile's rough path! J. F.

The Disappearance of Miss Moore—Another Meeting at the City Hall—A Reported Clue to her Fate.

From the Evening Mirror, Nov. 30.

There was a large meeting at the City Hall last night, with reference to the disappearance and continued absence of Miss ELIZA MOORE—Ex-Mayor STILWELL presiding. On taking the Chair, Mr. STILWELL stated that another day had been devoted by the Committee to the objects of their appointment.

Mr. BLOSS stated the action had in relation to dispatching a messenger West for Mr. MOORE, father of the missing woman, had been anticipated by the action of the Mayor, who had sent Mr. KENNEY on the business, and who would attend to it faithfully. The Committee did not think it advisable to send without further instructions from the meeting.

It was also stated that the Committee appointed to examine into the alleged scream heard on the night of the disappearance of Miss MOORE had devoted the day to the business, with considerable success. Mr. TOMPKINS, from the same Committee, was called upon, and confirmed previous statements. Said the day was too short to accomplish all that was hoped—wanted more time to complete the chain of evidence—a clue having been obtained, as was believed, to what had hitherto been shrouded in so much mystery; said a large body of men were wanted on the morrow, (to-day,) and hoped volunteers would report themselves at the City Hall yard at 9 o'clock in the morning and choose a leader, and then repair to the section of country pointed out to them.

Mr. PERRY said there was a fair prospect of solving the mystery, and asked for a force of 300 to 500 men, and moved the appointment of such a Committee, which was agreed to. Volunteers were then requested to rise, when about 100 stood up. Mr. PERRY concluded by calling upon the citizens to turn out and follow up the trail struck by the Committee of Investigation.

Mr. BLOSS said they had now reached a point where light could be seen. The scream had been traced a long way out of the city, showing that somebody had been forced away from the city, and that that somebody was Miss MOORE. A day should be given to the search.

Volunteers were called for again, and about 200 stood up in that character.

L. H. HOVEY said the Committee had got a clue to the missing woman, and he had no doubt that *should the citizens* turn out in good numbers, the body of ELIZA MOORE would be found. He believed she had been foubly carried away and murdered. Her cries were heard for three-quarters of a mile, and the course taken by her murderers could not be mistaken.

Mr. TOMPKINS made some further remarks, urging the citizens to give one day to the cause of humanity—to justice, and the reputation of the city, which would suffer if this matter was not traced to a solution.

The meeting then adjourned till this evening at 7½ o'clock, at the same place.

This morning, in compliance with the recommendation of last night, some four or five hundred persons assembled at the City Hall, and after some preliminary transactions, two Marshals were appointed, to wit: Messrs PATTERSON and STORES.

It was then decided to appoint ten Captains, to act under them, but subsequently the number was raised to fifteen. The organization having been completed, Mr. HOVEY stated that in the examination had, it had been proved by testimony, unimpeachable, that on the night Miss MOORE disappeared, the wails and screamings of a female had been traced down Hudson, or West North-street, nearly to the Ridge Road, and he had no doubt if the trail not been killed, they would find something between that point and the Lake.

At this point a stranger appeared, who stated, in substance, that a friend of his saw a woman, apparently by force, in a carriage, taken the West route towards the lake at a late hour on the night in question. Some other information tending to the same point was said to be in possession of the Committee, but it was deemed advisable to withhold it till the result of the search is known.

The company then repaired to the railroad crossing on Hudson-street, for the purpose of pursuing the investigation for which they had volunteered. The result will be reported at an adjourned meeting at the City Hall this evening.

P. S.—The party are coming home—have made no discovery.

The Burns Fugitive Slave Riot Cases—Indictment of Theodore Parker and Others.

From the Boston Traveller, Nov. 30.

The fact came to light this morning, about which there has been so much speculation, that the Grand Jury of the October term of the United States Circuit Court found an indictment against Rev. THEODORE PARKER and others. The indictment sets forth, in the first place, the legal proceedings which took place under the Fugitive Slave act, and which led to the arrest of ANTHONY BURNS by the United States Marshal of this District, who thereupon had him in legal custody, and then that one THEODORE PARKER, clergyman, then and there, well knowing the premises, with force and arms did, knowingly and wilfully, obstruct, resist and oppose the said W. S. Marshal, WATSON FREEMAN, to the great hindrance and obstruction of justice, to the evil example of all others in like case offending, &c.

Five counts in the indictment set forth the charges of resistance in various forms. The fifth charges an assault upon the United States Marshal in the lawful discharge of his duties, against the peace and dignity of the United States.

Mr. PARKER came in, accompanied by his counsel, waived the reading of the indictment, and gave bail in $1,500, for his appearance for trial on the 1st of March next, at which time Judge CURTIS will be here on his return from his duties at Washington. The bondsmen, who, as they said, claimed the privilege and honor of becoming bail for Mr. PARKER, were SAMUEL MAY, FRANCIS JACKSON and JOHN R. MANLEY. There were but few persons present, and after the bonds had been signed, Mr. PARKER left the Court-room. C. M. ELLIS appeared as counsel for Mr. PARKER.

A short time afterwards, JOHN J. ROBERTS alias SAMUEL T. PROUDMAN, (who was one of those originally arrested for the murder of SATCHELDER) appeared in Court in charge of Deputy Marshal JOHN RILEY, a similar indictment having been found against him, which was disposed of in a similar manner. It will be understood of course, that the Government do not expect to prove that Mr. PARKER was present during the attack upon the Court-house, but they allege that by his speeches at Faneuil Hall, a few hours previously, he made himself a participator in the proceedings which followed. There are more indictments of the same sort, on which the parties will probably be arraigned within a day or two.

Escape of a Slave from New-Orleans—His Arrival in Savannah.

From the Savannah News, Nov. 28.

On Tuesday evening last the ship *James Brown*, Capt. WM. H. WILSON, arrived at Tybee and anchored inside the bar. She was bound from New-Orleans to Liverpool, having left the former port on the 5th inst. We learn from Capt. WILSON that when the ship was out some four or five days, he discovered a slave on board, who says his name is RICHARD SHEPPARD, and that he is owned in New-Orleans by a Mr. JOHN BROWN. As soon as Capt. WILSON discovered the negro he determined to place him on the first vessel bound South, and for that purpose stood off and on in the Gulf Stream for some five or six days, but not meeting a vessel, he determined to put into this port, and arrived here as stated above. Capt. WILSON brought the slave up to the city yesterday morning in a pilot boat, and gave him in charge of Constable D. H. GALLOWAY, who committed him to jail to await the order of his owner.

SHEPPARD was at one time a resident of this city. Last Summer he ran away from New-Orleans, and was caught in Mobile. He is a stevedore by trade. He was employed at New-Orleans in loading the ship *James Brown*, and the day previous to her departure secreted himself on board. Much credit is due to Captain WILSON, who is a native of Boston, for his exertions in securing this slave to his owner. His ship, which is owned in Philadelphia by STEPHEN BALDWIN and brothers, has not only been detained some eight or ten days from pursuing her voyage, but has incurred considerable expense in securing and keeping our member. Such conduct, not only entitles Captain WILSON to the confidence and respect of the Southern public, but should, as we trust it will, be requited with full indemnity for the pecuniary sacrifice in which he has been mulcted.

THE JAPAN TRADE.

[illegible] of Japan—Probable Result of [illegible] Japan to Foreign Trade.

The successful and peaceful termination of the American expedition to Japan under the command of Commodore PERRY must be a subject of gratification to every one who is watching the progress of human society and the extension of friendly intercourse among its various branches. The intentions of the promoters of this attempt to put an end to the seclusion which the Japanese had so rigorously maintained for more than two centuries were peaceful, and their designs were reciprocated by the authorities as soon as they were satisfied that no hostile inroad or forcible occupation of Japanese soil formed a part of the objects of the expedition to their shores. The general policy of the rulers of this hermit kingdom, not to permit foreign nations to visit their ports, nor to allow their own subjects to go abroad, was undoubtedly a wise one when it was formed, and its maintenance during the two centuries which have since elapsed has saved them, perhaps, from discord or conquest. The slight intercourse they have allowed at Nagasaki with Western nations has been guarded so that no danger might enter there, while it still permitted the introduction of foreign goods to a certain degree, and opened a channel for the acquisition of knowledge and arts as practiced in other lands to such as were willing to undergo the labor of acquiring them through the medium of foreign languages. In course of time, the amount of information obtained respecting the condition of European and Christian nations, their position, power, resources, and general standing, has been creditable to the inquisitiveness of the Japanese, and has doubtless added force to the desires of many among them to learn more of their fellow men. It is a matter of congratulation to know that a new era has now commenced, at a period in the world's history when the Japanese have very little to fear from the ambitious designs of European or American nations, and when they themselves will be more benefited by extending their acquaintance than at any previous day.

Without indulging any extravagant expectations in relation to the advantages likely to flow immediately from this reopening of intercourse with the Japanese, we may yet hope to see them brought into relations of amity with their fellow men, which will gradually develop the resources of their own country, and create a taste for the productions of other lands. At present there is no knowledge among the mass of people as to what they can get from abroad, and no desire for it, since all their wants have been hitherto supplied among themselves, and they have been content with what they had. Compared with the extent of the country, intercourse between the inhabitants of its various districts, and interchange of the commodities of their fields and ports, is carried on probably to a less extent even than in China, and far less than in any European country. This is owing partly to the hilly surface of the country, which compels produce to be generally carried by slow land carriage through it, and to the prohibitory regulations which have cramped the coasting trade, and compelled it to be done in small, unseaworthy vessels, lest their crews should transgress by visiting other lands.

Consequently, the people have been used to supply themselves with raiment as well as food and shelter; raw Cotton is often woven into cloth by the family which raised it, and intends to wear it. Silks are worn by the gentry, but the common people usually dress in cotton; and thus having all the necessaries of life, and unable to obtain or see what is from abroad, have little wish for anything else. It will not be expected, therefore, by any one acquainted with these circumstances, that the openings recently made for the ingress of foreign articles at Simoda or Hakodadi, will be like holding the bung out of an empty barrel, and throwing it into the water. The people do not know, and therefore do not yet care much to exert themselves to purchase foreign products; and trade with them must arise gradually after they have seen and used these things.

The produce of the country is not much beyond the wants of its inhabitants, and there is therefore a difficulty in paying for cloths and other things which they, the common people, might be glad to take. The proportion of rich men is probably small, and wealth generally belongs to the class of noblemen or monopolists, by whom the industry of the masses is either compelled or farmed for their benefit. These classes might be willing to pay fine things, articles of ornament or excellence, such as glassware for the toilet or table, fine cutlery, broadcloth, or watches, and pay for them in copper, silks, lacquered ware or gems; but such a barter would extend very slowly and never amount to much. It is, however, likely to be the commencement of the trade at Simoda, as the rich and noble can sooner gratify their inclinations than the poor; and each party will desire to see the most beautiful specimens of skill and art the other can furnish, and at first they are most likely to be commodities. The specimens of lacquered ware, both inlaid with mosaic, gilded, and plain, which the Japanese produce, are superior to anything produced in the East, as those who have visited the Honble. Rodschappy's (or Dutch East India Company's) warehouse at Batavia know. These articles are chiefly made for a foreign market, and were could be supplied as demand arose and manufacturers directed their attention to them, while their beauty and finish would always secure a [illegible]

In articles of food and raw produce, the Japanese may hitherto select only such as they needed, as which, rice, barley, cotton, silk, iron, copper, and such like, most of which can be more profitably taken than those they carried away. The copper of Japan has long been famous for its purity, having been translated abroad at Calcutta for extracting the gold in it; it comes in bars about a foot long of the thickness of male finger. It is used to a small extent by the Japanese in preserving their junks, and [illegible] in constructing them; even those which Japanese have not copped are curiously constructed and adorned on the bows and gunwales with many plates and pieces of the metal. On shore, [illegible] very few copper utensils, either in the kitchen or work-shop, and the metal does not seem to be extensively used in any way, compared with what one might have anticipated.

The country with small coal are high prospects, [illegible] to a great amount, as it forms the food of all classes, and is of an excellent quality. The Dutch could be [illegible] from the islands of Kiusia and Sikoku, in the principalities of [illegible] and Awa, and the specimens obtained appear to belong, [illegible] but due [illegible] on [illegible] decision. The demand for it supply cargoes running between China and California, may [illegible] in bringing it to market, but until we know most, there is not much on which to ground large hopes in respect to this article. By the time that a line of steamers plies across the Pacific Ocean, with the least prospect of remunerating its owners, coal from Formosa and Oregon will probably come into competition with that from Japan, and its full mercantile value can then be ascertained. Till that date there will not be much demand for coal at Simoda. A barter trade, however, of foreign fabrics and wares for their coal, would be a good beginning of traffic with the Japanese.

Camphor is produced in Japan, and both the unrectified gum and timber can doubtless be obtained. The pine wood of the country is also of the finest quality, and might be carried away for cabinet work, as well as curly maple and other woods which further investigation may discover. At Simoda good building stones are quarried in blocks of three or four cubic feet, and in small slabs, both of which might be taken to San Francisco for the foundations of houses, when the trade there in other articles is sufficient to load a ship.

The specimens of silk fabrics furnished by the Japanese show that they can manufacture almost every variety of these goods. Crapes, poligees, challies, camlets, and gauze, are all made, especially the first, which is the favorite article of dress among the gentry, as it is in China. Cheap combinations of cotton and silk are woven, and form substitutes for pure silk among the poor. The dyes in all kinds of silk, and the stamps on cottons, further prove that the arts of ornamenting the products of the loom have been carried to a high degree of excellence; some of the tints are superior to those in China, and the variety of patterns stamped on cotton is great and novel. The figures on crapes are frequently large and grotesque, those on cotton small and of a single color; but doubtless any patterns can be produced after time has been given. The trade in manufactured silks may by and by form an important branch of the traffic. So far as can be ascertained, the native manufacture now consumes most of the raw silk, so that there is little probability of Japan furnishing any of that at present; it is highly probable, even, that it is exported from China.

A few specimens of tea were obtained, all of which were sun-dried, and only one of them of a pleasant flavor. In order to make the tea grateful to Western palates, a different process of manipulation must be introduced. The Japanese often use sugar with their tea, and drink it moderately strong. If the cultivators were taught the various processes of fining tea-leaves, it is probable that their tea would soon be in demand, as the leaf is as fine as that grown in China. The plant is common in hedges and yards in the villages on the shores of the Bay of Yedo, and its cultivation could be indefinitely extended.

Besides the articles already enumerated—viz., camphor, copper, lacquered-ware, manufactured silks, charcoal, fossil coal, fine pinewood, building stone, and tea—as likely to form articles of exportation as the trade with Japan develops, there are a few minor articles which may also be sought after. Paper of a coarse quality is used in enormous quantities for nose-wipes and for wrapping up articles; and, though all the specimens seen are in sheets less than three feet square, it can probably be made in larger sheets. It is all manufactured from the bark of the paper-mulberry (*Broussonetia.*) which grows wild about Simoda; and the fine sorts would serve for engravers' uses and printing. Some of the specimens seen are extremely fine and smooth, not so white as cotton or linen, but silky and soft. The soy made by the Japanese is of an excellent flavor, and this and their sweet sake, or rice whisky, might find a few customers. Kittisols, or paper umbrellas, and rain-cloaks made of oiled paper, afterwards varnished, are neatly made articles, which last longer than one would suppose so frail a material would endure. There is not the same unpleasant smell about them that renders the Chinese kittisols so disagreeable. Fine porcelain is made by this people of a superior quality, and could probably be manufactured according to any pattern. The small saki and tea cups constitute the greatest portion of the pieces which we saw in the shops; and though Chinaware is common, and of a good quality, it is not used to nearly the extent it is in China. Some of the specimens of Japanese porcelain exceed anything to be found elsewhere for thinness and cleanness of ware, and the demand for them is likely to increase. Coarse pottery and earthenware are cheap, and many of the pieces are worked into grotesque and elegant shapes. Whether it could be furnished of the proper sorts, and in sufficient quantity for exportation, is perhaps doubtful. Besides these articles, nothing that seems likely to be in demand was brought to our notice, but further investigations may show that raw lacquer, India ink, tobacco, fish oil, rape seed, and other miscellaneous products, will be worth seeking for exportation.

Amid the vast variety of foreign articles likely to be in demand among the Japanese, those which are cheap and durable for wear, or in constant use as food, rank the first. Cheap woolens, blankets, glassware, fancy, colored and drilled cottons, cutlery, watches, soap, and perhaps lead, tin, iron, ginseng and perfumery, will commend themselves to the *people for their real value. Rice*, wheat and barley in the grain, sugar, and perhaps flour, too, are *such products as can be readily disposed of* in a country whose population seems to live very near its production.

There is much exaggeration, doubtless, in the minds of many persons in the United States, respecting the population, wealth, resources and civilization of the Japanese, in all of which points they have been generally rated much higher than the Chinese, in proportion to the extent of their country. Further examination will show that the trade with them is to grow slowly, and only after they and their foreign customers have learned each other's wants, and the rates at which they can be supplied. One would almost suppose, to read the statements in some newspapers, that previous to the visit of Commodore PERRY to the bay of Yedo, the Japanese had been standing half naked and starving on their shores, waiting with their hands full of silver and gold, for him to come and supply their wants. They have yet to acquire a taste for foreign commodities, and ascertain how they are to pay for them; and their rules may interpose restrictions until they see what course the trade will take, and how the experiment of opening the country to the Americans is likely to affect their own political position. Foreigners will need some data, too, before they can see their way clear to embark much in such a traffic. The intercourse it is to be hoped will be conducted amicably, even if the first adventures should not prove to be very profitable.

It is highly probable that the Japanese have been induced, among other reasons which may have influenced them to modify their foreign policy, by the hope of benefiting themselves by the trade, and that they think it can be rendered profitable. It is to be hoped that the intercourse will result in this way, for an advantageous trade is the only permanent one, and in this case, it is very desirable to develop the mechanical industry of the Japanese, partly to give them a taste for the products of other countries, obtained by their own skill, and partly to remove the chances of a collision with foreigners by making it a losing business to go to war with them. Fear of the disastrous consequences which might have resulted from sending the fleet of Commodore PERRY, might not have been the ruling cause, as it certainly was not the only one, for their conciliatory course towards us. It would be most instructive to know the deliberations of the members of the Court at Yedo upon President FILLMORE's letter.

The most likely way to commence the trade with Japan is, it appears to me, for ships going from China to California to stop at Simoda for water and provisions, and pay for them in cotton, woolens, or other goods, of which a larger assortment than could be disposed of might be had in readiness to show. A few calls of this sort would make the people around the town aware, practically, that the produce of their farms and gardens was likely to meet with a steady sale, for returns which were valuable and appreciated by their neighbors. The demands of a few ships for provisions would begin to turn the attention of the people to supplying them, while an exchange of each other's commodities would, probably, ere long attract capitalists from Yedo, Ohosaka, and other large towns, to enter more largely into the opening commerce, and take orders to be fulfilled by a certain date. Merchants will find little encouragement to reside at Simoda for many seasons yet.

It appeared plain, as far as we could see, that one reason which had weight in inclining the Japanese Government to accede to the demands of the Americans, was the expectation of making money by the trade. To this end, the exportation of gold and silver is strictly forbidden, and all foreign articles of goods are to be procured by the people with domestic produce and wares. There is no doubt that the enormous exportation of the precious metals two centuries ago, during the Portuguese and Dutch trade, alarmed the rulers, and led them to restrain their outgo; and this impression has since deepened rather than become weaker. It is impossible to say what amount of gold and silver there is in Japan, but this is certain, that the authorities mean to retain it all in their own country, as much as possible.

Their mode of deriving profit from the American trade is characteristic, and proves more their absolute power over the people, than their sagacity or knowledge of political economy. It is to be done by placing an artificial value on our dollar, while still it is one which they themselves give it in certain cases, and its depreciation is best seen when compared with copper. The integer of Japanese currency is the *ted-hiaku*, an oval shaped copper piece, about the size and shape of an egg cut longitudinally, which is reckoned, as its name imports, at 100 *zheni* or cash. The cash are like the common Chinese *tsien* or cash in size, but are rather thinner, and have more iron in their composition. There is another coin, called *shi-mon zheni*, or four-cash *zheni*, worth, as its name imports, four of the smallest coin. The relative value of these three coins is, 1, 4, 100, but their relative weight is about .077, .13, and .56, being these fractions of a tael of 1⅓oz. av. The enormous difference between a coin rated at 100 times the value of another, and weighing only seven times as much, has of course thrown the latter out of circulation. These *tod-hiaku* were coined in the reign of TENPO, about twenty years ago, and their arbitrary valuation has raised the price of provisions and labor to correspond to their lesser intrinsic value, while their convenience over the other two kinds of cash has also made them more popular.

Most of the silver in circulation is cut into one coin, called the *ichibu*, which means "one quarter," as its weight is one-fourth of a tael. When the ore is smelted, and the pure silver is brought to the Government, it is bought or reckoned at a bullion value of 220 candareens to a tael, instead of 100 candareens, its actual weight; and when the metal is sold for purposes of art or luxury, it is purchased by the people from the Government at the same rate. However, when the bullion is coined, the Government places an arbitrary valuation of 640 candareens on the tael, or 160 on the *ichibu*, when compared with the copper currency, it being reckoned at 1,600 copper cash, or 16 *tod-hiaku*. By this arrangement the Government makes a profit of nearly 300 per cent. on every ichibu issued; if the metal is extracted from the mines by paid agents, it probably stands the mint in more than this, as there must be every inducement to make it cost all they can get. Gold is also taken in at the mint at one rate and issued at another, but the disparity is much less than with silver. A tael's weight of gold bullion is reckoned at 19 taels in silver currency, and the same weight of coined gold at 23⅓ taels. The gold *ichibu* is reckoned at the same value as the silver one, viz., 16 *tod-hiaku*; but most of this metal is coined thin, into oval pieces, called *koban*, worth 1, 5 and 20 taels. There is, besides these, a common coin, made of gold and silver, worth half an *ichibu* or 8 *tod-hiaku*, and a small silver piece, worth only 4 *tod-hiaku*.

The Japanese Government has decided to take the dollar at its bullion value, asserting that it must be received into *ichibu* before it can be circulated. A dollar weighs 71 1-5 candareens, which at the proportion of 225 candareens for a tael's weight of silver, makes it worth 160 candareens; or the same as a silver *ichibu*. The last is reckoned, in the copper currency, at 16 *tod-hiaku*, while the dollar weighs just three times as much as an *ichibu*, and is worth actually 48 *tod-hiaku*, though we are compelled to pay it in at the bullion value of 16. It is by this depreciation of the dollar, instead of levying an export duty like the Chinese, or charging a moderate Custom-House fee on goods, and allowing specie to be taken at its proper value, that the Japanese design to derive their profit from the trade. The gold dollar is by them reckoned at 4 2-5 candareens, or 836 cash—the twentieth part of a $20 gold piece of 88 candareens' weight. *This valuation makes a gold dollar* worth 83⅓ cents in silver; and even when actually weighed against Japanese gold coin, supposed to be of equal purity, it is worth only 1045 cash, or 65 1-3 cents. From this it appears that their gold, when compared with silver coin, is worth about 5 to 1, while American silver and gold are as 16 to 1. But when we come to pay out gold coins for goods, the Japanese cannot be expected to put any higher valuation on them than they do on their own; and the depreciation from 1045 (its real value) to 836 cash, (its estimated value,) for a gold dollar, is, therefore, very small, compared with that of from 4600 to 1600 cash, for a silver dollar. No one will wonder either that the Japanese Government intends to retain its specie within its own limits; for, at this rate, all the gold in the country would be immediately bought up for exportation. In practice, by the present arrangement, a gold dollar is worth only 17⅓ cents of copper, and in reality, its value among the people is only 22 cents; consequently, when it is said that a $20 gold piece is reduced to $3 55 by going across the Pacific from San Francisco to Simoda, only a small portion of the depreciation is chargeable to Commissioner HAYASHI and his colleagues. Nor is it surprising to learn that gold is chiefly used for luxury and ornaments—the delicate mountings on the sabres and daggers of the gentry being of this metal, and large quantities of gold leaf used for gilding. This singular cheapness of gold could only exist in a secluded country like Japan, and where the mines produced much more of it than they did silver.

Taking the silver *ichibu* as worth 1600 cash, and one-third of a dollar, the Japanese copper coin—the *ted-hiaku*—is really worth 12.25ths of a dollar, or a little over two American cents; it weighs a little less; consequently, silver and copper bear about the same proportion among them as in the United States; and it is not until we compare the value of a silver dollar there at 4800 cash, with the value it bears in China, of from 1400 to 1700 cash, and the still greater discrepancy between the copper shot and the *ted-hiaku*, as stated above, that the extraordinary inflation of the currency of Japan can be understood. However, further investigations are still needed to ascertain how much rice, cotton, silk, iron, etc., is obtained for merchandise, before the comparison of the currency of Japan with that of China, England or America, is perfectly satisfactory.

In conducting a barter trade with the Japanese, the foreigner must understand their determination in respect to the currency, and charge three times the cash price for his goods, in order to make them equal with the market prices of provisions and merchandise. Perhaps they will be willing to exchange gold for silver at bullion prices, but they refused to do so on two or three occasions, or even to exchange a few of *their* own copper coins for silver ones. Perhaps one reason for levying their own fees on the trade by depreciating the dollar, is because they have no confidence in their own people, and the imposition of an export duty would be only a premium on smuggling. It is not unlikely that some enterprising and unscrupulous speculators will try how Japanese goods can be purchased with Japanese *ichibu* made in parts unknown; though even then this argus-eyed and brazen Government could put a stop to the entrance of such counterfeit coins; while, too, it is impossible to believe that such a system of valuation can be long maintained, after commerce has begun to extend itself.

In fine, the trade with Japan is yet to be made, and those who have supposed it was to open a mine like California or India, have gone on wrong data, and must be disappointed. The mass of people in that country live as near the verge of beggary as it is safe for their feudal rulers and lords to let them; and this sense of servitude depresses their energy. Yet they do not appear wretched, ill fed, or discontented, but are good natured, hearty, and inclined to make the best of their condition. They are not as industrious as the Chinese, but they produce works of art superior to their neighbors. Education, politeness, and good humor are everywhere apparent, and the people are used to their form of Government, have never known any different or better, and can hardly be expected to wish one until they do. It is idle to speculate on the effects of the new influences likely soon to operate upon this inquisitive, touchy, and high-spirited people, through the openings now made in their exclusive policy; but it is earnestly to be hoped that the personal bearing of Americans resorting to Simoda and Hakodadi will not be such that the Japanese will conclude that while there are some things to be afraid of in their new customers, they have more to despise and reject, from what they see of their conduct.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

NATURE IN DISEASE, Illustrated in various Discourses and Essays. To which are added, MEDICAL LEADING WRITINGS, chiefly on Medical Subjects. By JACOB BIGELOW, M. D. Boston: TICKNOR & FIELDS. For sale here by D. APPLETON & Co. 12mo., 321 pp.

This volume is made up of Professor BIGELOW's Introductories, Essays and Articles written at various times and on various occasions. The leading discourse, on "Self-Limited Diseases," was read before the Massachusetts Medical Society in 1835, when the doctrine was far less clearly defined or generally believed than at present. The Author's publications have contributed largely to the change of professional sentiment on this point. The lecture on the "Medical Profession and Quackery" was an introductory delivered before his class in 1844. His "Practical Views on Medical Education" were widely circulated in 1850. They were provoked by the action of the National Association which advised longer courses of lectures as an essential reform. His "Report on Homœopathy" is a very courteous and dignified document. It advises the State Society rather to busy itself about its legitimate matters of inquiry than to attempt regulating the theoretical notions of members. Other articles follow, on *gout, treatment of injuries by fire, the burial of the dead*, on *pneumothorax*, on the *pharmacopœia*, on the *poisonous effects of the American partridge*, on *coffee and tea*, on *tobacco* and on the action of *Cochituate water on lead pipes*. None will so much enjoy this volume as they who have met parts of it before. We have taken much pleasure in its reading and appreciate its value.

MEMOIRS OF NAPOLEON, HIS COURT AND FAMILY. By the Duchess D'Abrantes (Madame JUNOT.) In two volumes, large 12mo. of 365 and 340 pages, with numerous portraits engraved on steel. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co.

If one should read all the memoirs that have been penned of NAPOLEON BONAPARTE, he would have waded through a great sea of books of all sorts of merits and exceedingly various pretensions. Few books, however, outlive the generation for which they were written, and a new birth of them is required with every new community of readers. Madame JUNOT had excellent opportunities to learn the public history, and the home habits of the Emperor, from his youth up. Her personal recollections are rich and vivid, and she records them with a woman's enthusiasm. The volumes are then, of necessity, very interesting ones, and none the less so from the fact that they are substantially Madame JUNOT's autobiography as truly as NAPOLEON's life.

A WINTER WREATH OF SUMMER FLOWERS. By S. G. GOODRICH. Illustrated by Colored Engravings from Original Designs.

FAGGOTS FOR THE FIRESIDE; OR, FACT AND FANCY. By PETER PARLEY. Illustrated by Engravings. 16mo., 288 pages.

THE WANDERINGS BY SEA AND LAND. With other tales; by PETER PARLEY. Illustrated by Engravings.

These three books are beautifully printed, beautifully illustrated and beautifully bound, in stamped and fancy colored bindings. Then as to the contents, those who know, care very little whether S. G. GOODRICH or the veritable PETER PARLEY is their author. Both have marvelous charm in their pens.

Back again! Uncle PETER from his long wanderings is welcome. A few years younger, we should have lain awake nights wishing for morning to read either one of his new stories. The larger volume, ladies born the same year as we, though of course much younger than we are, will treasure as a choice gift from any respected friend.

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF REV WILLIAM JAY, WITH REMINISCENCES OF SOME DISTINGUISHED COTEMPORARIES. Selections from his Correspondence and Literary Remains. Edited by GEO BURFORD, D. D. LL. D., and JOHN ANGELL JAMES. 2 vols. 819 pages. New-York: CARTER.

These volumes will be very welcome to many families, for the excellence of Mr. JAY's character and his noble works are praised in all the churches. The Autobiography he undertook, at the solicitation of his children, when in his 74th year. It is not simply a biographical sketch, but a record also of his matured opinions upon various subjects connected with the cause of Evangelical Religion. But the portion of the volumes which has most interested us is the Reminiscences of his distinguished friends,—such men as CECIL, ROBERT HALL, JOHN FOSTER, WESLEY, NEWTON, ROWLAND HILL, and such women as HANNAH MORE,—of whom we never tire in reading fresh anecdotes, and the digested opinions of eminent men of a kindred spirit.

OUTLINES OF RHETORIC AND BELLES LETTRES. By ABRAHAM MILLS. New-York: ROBERT B. COLLINS. 348 pages.

ADVANCED COURSE OF COMPOSITION AND RHETORIC. By G. P. QUACKENBOS. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co. 411 pages.

The study of rhetoric and the art of writing have been too much neglected in our schools. Here are two text-books to assist such teachers as are disposed to secure a reformation in this respect, both from the pens of competent men, and each excellent in its way. Mr. MILLS (the author of *The Poets and Poetry of the Ancient Greeks*,) is a teacher of many years' experience, and amply able to sketch correctly the true outlines of the belles lettres. His work will prove useful in our common and high schools. Mr. QUACKENBOS' book was intended for more advanced scholars, is more minute and more abundant in illustrations. It is admirably adapted to self-instruction as well as for the use of school and colleges.

WIGWAM AND CABIN; OR, SHORT STORIES OF AMERICAN FRONTIER LIFE. Embracing the most important and interesting incidents of their history, their manners and customs, and anecdotes of their celebrated men, with their wars, with their mysterious superstitions, proverbs and other replies to difficult and curious questions, philosophically arranged. By JOSEPH BARNARD, A. M. Author of "Northwest of the New World," &c., &c. New-York: SCHLESINGER, LAMPERT & BLAKEMAN, No. 119 Nassau-st. 12mo., 1 vol., 75 cents.

If the reader would kindly learn how DIOGENES rebuked sycophants and vanity, how PYTHAGORAS disciplined his pupils by years of silence, how ARISTOTLE philosophized, how ZENO imparted instruction in the porch, and many other things about many other philosophers, let him buy this amusing and instructive volume. It is an attempt to reveal the philosophers, at home, at court, in the streets, and in school. The book contains the history of nearly a hundred of the most eminent men of ancient times, and gives many of their choicest sayings.

HISTORY OF LOUISIANA—THE SPANISH DOMINATION. By CHARLES GAYARRE. Redfield, Nos. 110 and 112 Nassau-street.

Several of Mr. GAYARRE's books have lately passed in review before us. This is a more extended work than those, and in all respects better. It makes a large octavo of 650 pages, which REDFIELD publishes in creditable style. Mr. GAYARRE has before now written of the French Domination in Louisiana. In the present volume he records the history of Louisiana as a Spanish Colony, from 1769 to 1803, when again it was transferred to the United States. It is written in a lively and spirited style, which greatly relieves the dry details of the musty records. Such books are creditable to the industry and taste of the age. They deserve a prominent place on the shelves of scholars and statesmen.

OUTDOORS AT IDLEWILD; OR, THE SHAPING OF A HOME ON THE BANKS OF THE HUDSON. By N. P. WILLIS. New-York: SCHLESINGER.

There is a crowd of the admirers of Mr. WILLIS, and another crowd of those who dislike his works and his ways. This volume will gratify both parties. His admirers will find in it all that they have ever admired in his works, and those who hold him a vain trifler with words, hunting down thin shades of thoughts with all the earnestness of one who scents a glorious discovery in nature, or catches a glimpse of a most pregnant principle in art,—will find "Out-doors" full of the faults they have so often enjoyed picking out and carping at. It is constituted of Letters written for the *Home Journal*, which have already delighted their thousands and provoked their hundreds. Being published by Mr. SCHLESINGER they are beautifully published of course.

LYTERIA: a Dramatic Poem. Boston: TICKNOR & FIELDS. For sale in New-York by APPLETONS.

This is a poem of a good deal of merit—of noble sentiment, of classical dignity and artistic construction. The basis of the story is the legend of the leap of CURTIUS into the yawning gulf which threatened the destruction of Rome. The subject is sufficiently important; the "unities" are carefully observed. Interest just enough is created to carry the reader pleasantly through; but in the lack of incidents or marked peculiarities of style or thought, it does not deeply impress the reader. The thing lacking is that poetic fire which should animate the lines and make the sentences glow. It is all correct, chaste, polished; but the thoughts do not breathe nor the words burn. The author is understood to be Mr. JOSIAH P. QUINCY, Jr., of Boston.

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

France, Spain, England and Politics in the United States.

From the London Examiner.

After all that can be said on the point of right, the consideration of prudence and discretion is even more important as an elementin deciding on a course of action; and in the present state of the case, we confess a *complete inability to see any prudence or discretion in France picking a quarrel with the United States about M. Soulé*. For it is more than probable that the Spanish Government would have declined to receive him again, and that M. SOULÉ would have lost his diplomatic privileges, and France would have been able to avoid the disagreeable part of the present quarrel. Public opinion in the United States, too, was beginning to feel itself outraged by M. SOULÉ's conduct, and would itself have soon corrected the manners of its representatives in Europe; whereas now there is infinite danger that a new and very different turn will be given to the national sentiment, and that the influence which M. SOULÉ and his associates had nearly lost, will be restored. If so, irreparable mischief will ensue from this act of precipitation of the French Government. Again, it is quite obvious that in any cause of difference which the Emperor might choose to throw up with the United States, he ought to have had the sagacity to select one in which he might have counted on the sympathy, if not the support, of England. *He can have neither in his treatment of M. Soulé.* Not that we are at all indifferent to that Minister's ill manners or mischievous proceedings, but that we can never justify his exclusion from France while freely entertaining him in England. We may regard him as a very ill-conditioned politician, and as an exceedingly unworthy representative of the United States; but we could never think of giving a fictitious importance to his dangerous qualities by treating his passage through France as a matter worth one moment's serious consideration. Public opinion in England, therefore, will sincerely regret this indiscretion of the French Government, particularly at a time like the present; and *will certainly not permit its own Government to be in any possible degree compromised by the defence of such an act.* Here, at all events, M. SOULÉ is free to act and to speak as he chooses within the limits of law; and much as we may blame his intemperance, we can afford to despise it—quite certain that in the long run it will also be equally disapproved by all that is reputable and intelligent and moderate in the United States themselves.

Unfortunately a considerable proportion of these *classes in the States is* more and more withdrawing itself from any active participation in political affairs. Driven, by the coarser elements which have latterly prevailed, from their due share in the Government of their country, they have chosen to retire altogether from public life, and to distinguish themselves rather by social (and perhaps [illegible]) virtues. We can not help regarding this policy as a great and unspeakable mistake. Political energy has always been need of the activity of the educated, the refined, the temperate and the reflective, than when their are in a minority; and all experience proves that where principles are sound and personal objects unsullied, no minority ought to despair of success. Their zeal, their energy, united to their undoubted patriotism and their personal purity, would constitute great correctives of popular excesses and party corruption; and never, in the history of their country, were such correctives as high morality involves more needed than now, when the United States are suffering in reputation from the conduct of their European representatives. Now, if ever, is the time for true hearted Americans of all parties to insist on this first step in national improvement.

In thus censuring the present representatives of the United States in Europe, we desire to be understood, however, as not intending reproach against Mr. BUCHANAN, at once the ablest, and it would also seem the most conscientious of his party. *For we cannot yet believe that the vagaries of either Mr. Sickles or M. Soulé have found an abettor in him.* No Englishman can forget how he once stood between the popular passion of his country, and war with England; and though the jealousy of his Cabinet may have left him but little of importance to transact in London, that little he has, it is understood, done in a spirit honorable to himself, and creditable to the great nation he represents.

The English Copyright Decision and American Authors.

From the London Athenæum.

Many lawyers believe that the late decision of the House of Lords on the subject of Copyright was contrary to sound law; but this opinion does not help the sufferers. A few weeks ago we drew attention to a more pernicious legal opinion—according to which the recent legal decision has not changed the opinion of the alien holder of copyright in this country, and, consequently, has not unsettled the title of the English publisher to his copyright in works already purchased from the original writers. We do not pretend to judge the value of this opinion, and only in doubt when we have [illegible] the opinion of a very well-[illegible] lawyer, that it is [illegible] if it is a sound legal opinion, the owners of very [illegible] works are placed [illegible] in a very [illegible] position. Remembering a case in point, we quote first steps of the original holders of American Copyrights are departing from their bargains with the [illegible] in consequence of the decision of the House of Lords. On this subject Mr. BENTLEY sends us the following note and correspondence from Mr. PRESCOTT:

"SIR: As it has been asserted that Mr. PRESCOTT has an interest in the editions of his historical works published by me, I beg to forward you a copy of a note I received a few days since from Mr. PRESCOTT, in answer to a letter from me which I mentioned this fact. Will you do me the kindness to give publicity to this note in the Athenæum? and so oblige yours, &c.,

"RICHARD BENTLEY.

"New Burlington-street, Nov. 3, 1854.

"Boston, Oct. 16, 1854.

"MY DEAR SIR: In answer to your note, I am happy to state, that I have the same interest in the editions of my works, published by you, that I had before the late decision of the House of Lords. Very truly, &c.,

"R. BENTLEY, Esq." WM. H. PRESCOTT."

The question is one likely to increase in vexatious. Last advices from America yield little hope of an immediate settlement of the copyright treaties; for the Pirate interest is immensely strong in the present Government. Private letters from the United States speak very despondingly on the subject. One of the most eminent of American authors writes, "As to the International Copyright Treaty, I regret to say that there is not the slightest prospect of one between this country (America) and England." The writer adds: "I form this opinion, not merely from a general knowledge of the circumstances, but also from conversations with Members of the United States Senate, who are acquainted with the opinions on that subject which prevail in that body." This is very melancholy.

Precautions Against Danger at Sea.

From the London Examiner.

In packets upon long voyages the passengers should be appointed to boats, and should be taught to know the boats by which, in the event of need, their places are allotted. Starboard berths might correspond with starboard boats, port berths with port boats, cabin passengers with the quarter-deck boats, steerage passengers with the more forward boats. Or it might be prearranged by lots, all that we contend for being some prearrangement, not any particular method. Next the passengers might be exercised in hoisting out the boats upon such opportunities as must always occur in the course of a voyage, either when the ship touches at a port, or stops for requirements of the machinery, or if a sailing vessel the chances are that a calm may give the opportunity, or if not the ship might be hove to now and then for the purpose, and the time lost to the speed of the voyage, well bestowed for the safety of all on board in the event of accident. To passengers always in want of something to do at sea, and especially in want of exercise, practice in getting the boats out would be a pastime, and the most malademic would get a notion of how the thing is to be done in two or three lessons. At least they would learn not to let the falls go by the run, and that the tackles must be handled under the guidance of a seaman, so that the boat may take the sea in the proper manner, free for floating. These would be gloomy, ill-omened precautions, we may be told, but how much better is gloomy precaution against danger, than the gloom of helpless despair in it. Passengers are not alarmed and shocked by the provision of life-preservers, but, on the contrary, well pleased to have the resource at command, such as it is, and there should be the same feeling as to the allotment of stations in boats, and the practice in launching.

The Pope in his Element.

ROME, Friday, Nov. 10.

The Pope may just now be considered a very happy man. He is upon the point of realizing his two favorite hobbies, and the close of this eventful year will witness the dogmatical announcement respecting the immaculate conception of the Virgin, and the final extirpation of paper money in the pontifical state.

His Holiness is very well pleased with the numerical force of prelates drawn together by his encyclical invitation, and expects to have everything ready for the grand ceremony, at which they are to assist, by the 8th of the ensuing month, a festival especially dedicated by Roman Catholics to the immaculate conception.

Among the recent arrivals are the Cardinal Primate of Hungary, being the first ecclesiastic of that rank that has visited Rome for 300 years, when a primate was sent here as ambassador, and came with a retinue of 400 Hungarian nobles [illegible]. The followers of the present Cardinal have dwindled down to two or three ecclesiastics and two hussars. We have also the Cardinals Archbishops of Westminster, Imola, Prague, and Malines; the Archbishops of Milan, Genoa, Santiago, Genzano and Posen, Vienna, Munich, Armagh, Tuam, and Dublin; as well as the Bishops of Lodi, Annecy, Maurienne, Lausanne, Salamanca, Breslau, Sion, Nancy, Wurzburg, Bruges, Tournay, Marseilles, Winchburg, Verona, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Cloyne, Northampton, Nottingham, and the coadjutor of Liverpool.

Two or three centuries ago, the acrimonious disputes of rival churchmen on the abstruse point now to be yet forever at rest created such a disturbance in Christendom as to call for the authoritative imposition of silence by the occupants of the chair of St. Peter, who were themselves, however, occasionally so far biased by party feeling as barely to avoid contradicting each other; one forbidding all good Christians, under pain of excommunication, to maintain the immaculate conception, and his successor forbidding them, under a like penalty, to maintain the contrary. But the time for opposition has now gone by, and the anti-immaculate portrait, the followers of the Great St. Bernard have sodered down either into conviction or indifference. Unanimous approbation of the Pope's view of the case pervades the council of prelates, and Cardinal WISEMAN glories in the fact that his first letter, written and signed as Archbishop of Westminster, was a petition to his Holiness for the speedy *ex cathedra* establishment of this doctrinal point. The foreign Cardinals now in Rome, who have not yet received their scarlet hats, are to do so before attending the great ceremony. St. Peter's has been substituted for Santa Maggiore, as being a more spacious and more splendid church for the *fête*, which will consist of a papal high mass, a procession of all the collected ecclesiastical dignitaries, and the publication *urbi et orbi*, of the bull, by the Pope's own word of mouth. All the *resources* of Court Pageantry for which Rome is so renowned, will be brought into play on the occasion; and to increase the weight of theological authority backing the Pope's decision, the learned Jesuit PERRONI, who has written lustrally in favor of the immaculate conception, is to be created Cardinal.

In order not to send away so many prelates without their having had any part to play save that of [illegible] [illegible] be held after the great ceremony, at the three principal Basilicas of Rome, for the discussion of points of [illegible] [illegible] however, the form of [illegible] which the Court of Rome so much dreads convening.

It is rumoured that Cardinal WISEMAN, is the most learned member of the Sacred College since the death of Cardinal MAI, will most probably succeed to the office of Vatican Librarian, if such should be found compatible with his occupations elsewhere.

I stated in the beginning of this letter that the Pope was also succeeding in getting rid of the paper money. Only a few five-dollar notes remain in circulation, and the Government resolving to get rid of the premium on silver, by a *tour de main*, only practicable in a country like this, most round the police three days ago to close the money changers' shops, and turn out their owners "unexcited, unassailed." GAETA still sticks to the finances with inconceivable tenacity, and the extraordinary power of Cardinal ANTONELLI's influence over the Pope's mind is evident from his continuing to hold the ministerial team together, in spite of the vindictive cries of the public, and the concerted opposition of several members of the Sacred College.

The gossip of Rome turns upon a treasonous and murderous conspiracy made last week by the Count DEL GALLO, at Tivoli, upon a young Englishman, named FURNE, while walking with him in the country. A grudge appears to have arisen from the old ingredients of jealous quarrels—love and ladies. The Count left his pistol behind him on the ground, and lost no time in taking his passport for France, where Mr. FURNE has pursued him, eager for his "great revenge."

SUDDEN DEATH.—EDGAR CORN

THANKSGIVING DAY.

DISCOURSES IN THE CHURCHES.

THANKSGIVING DAY was celebrated with the usual accompaniments. The churches were open, and discourses were delivered, suited to the character of the day. We give below full sketches of several sermons, by clergymen of different denominations.

An unusual degree of intoxication appeared to prevail in the City. No serious disturbance, however, took place, so far as we are aware. The rum-keepers honored the observance of the day with commendable zeal; scarcely a shop was open in the principal streets, though a few of them lighted up in the evening, and looked out for customers. The churches were very largely attended. In the evening, strangers sojourning in the City patronized the places of amusement. Citizens generally stayed at home, where business did not call them abroad, entertaining select circles of friends at the jovial fireside, talking over old experiences, and forming brilliant hopes for another year's Thanksgiving.

THANKSGIVING DISCOURSES.

Sermon of Rev. Dr. Potts.

Rev. Dr. POTTS preached in the Church, of which he is pastor, at the corner of Tenth-street and University-place, from the chapter in Isaiah, xxvi: 2—"The righteous nation which keepeth the truth." Commencing by a reference to the distinct recognition of Christianity by our Government,—shown in the provision for the oath, in its opening the deliberations of its public bodies with prayer to the Christian God, and in setting apart a day for special thanksgiving,—he spoke briefly of the motives of our nation for grateful acknowledgment at the present time. Our deliverance from the evils of war,—the avoidance from us of pestilence and of threatened dearth,—the preservation of our liberties, and in a very remarkable degree, of the public peace,—and the awakening of the public mind to the dangers growing out of the insidious efforts of a foreign hierarchy to control our institutions and pervert them from their true ends, were among the most conspicuous of the blessings of the year, which he made the topics of special mention. He then proceeded to impress the duty of renewed effort, on the part of Christians and of patriots, to make sure that "righteous nation which keepeth the truth,"—specifying three distinct fields in which such efforts were most of all to be desired. The first was the field of Politics, in which it was of the highest importance that the claims of prejudice and of party should yield to the higher claims of justice and of right. He urged it as the duty of every good citizen to inquire not only whether the candidate he was called upon to support for office was friendly to the community which might deem essential to the public good, but quite as much whether he was a man of integrity and weight in his neighborhood and his vicinity. He thought there were indications of evident improvement in this respect, and that the bonds of party were suffered far less than hitherto to interfere with the claims of justice and of truth. The second department for special effort was the field of Commerce, where benevolence, justice and love ought to supplant the cold-blooded selfishness which is far too controlling in the business of the world. Such a reform would stop the manufacture of injurious and destructive poisons, and their forced sale to other nations; would remove from its ruinous and heartless competition and excitement the whole aspect of social life. And thirdly, the Literature of the Country, especially its imported fictious literature, demanded a thorough reform,—as there could be no more fruitful source of evil to national well-being than a depraved and licentious press. He closed his very able and practical discourse by urging the importance of greater vigor and earnestness on the part of the Christian Church, in carrying forward these reforms so imperatively demanded by the public good.

Discourse by Rev. Dr. Adams.

(O. S. PRESBYTERIAN.)

A striking discourse, peculiarly adapted to the day as an occasion of pleasant memories, was delivered by Rev. Dr. ADAMS, Pastor of the Madison-square Presbyterian Church, now worshiping in Hope Chapel. The building was crowded.

The text was from Leviticus, xxiv. 7: And thou shalt put pure frankincense upon each row, that it may be on the bread for a memorial, even an offering made by fire unto the Lord.

Dr. ADAMS said: In the Cathedral of Limerick hangs a pearl of bells which is said to have been brought from a Convent in Italy, for which it was manufactured, by an enthusiastic Italian, with great labor and skill. The artist, having acquired a competency, died his home near the Convent, dwelt, and there, for many years, enjoyed the chime of his beloved bells. But political revolutions came. The monks were driven from their monastery, the Italian flung his home; the bells found new owners, and the artist went forth to try his fortune. His wanderings took him to Ireland, and as he sailed in a light skiffing up the broad stream of the Shannon, he suddenly heard a peal of bells from a neighboring Cathedral. There were found, at last, his long-lost treasures. Early recollections were in their sound. He crossed his arms upon his breast, lay back in the boat, and gazed and listened. When the rowers looked around, they saw his face still turned to the Cathedral, but his eyes had closed for ever to the world. Such a tide of association had swept over the chords of his soul, that they had snapped the strings of life. This is an extreme instance of the power of association. Who has not experienced the same sensation, in its milder forms? The opening of a book; a familiar tune; the tone of a bell; the observance of a day, serve to call Memory in motion, and there flash before the vision every picture that hangs upon its sacred walls. Calm joys—quiet sobriety—contemplation, come in the train of Memory. Sacred memories cluster about Thanksgiving Day. It is not merely a religious anniversary, but a day sacred to love and memory and joy. Its meaning is simple and joyous. And on the Hebrews, in their days of festivity, decreed that the "pure frankincense" should be laid upon the "bread of memorial," so may we scatter a few grains of the fragrant gum upon the oblation which bears this day upon our altars.

We are familiar with the common phenomenon of the responses of surrounding objects from mill wheels. Every rain has surrounding scenery of its own. Every rain has its peculiar originality. You cannot find mirrored in the waters of the Hudson, the scenery of the Alps which is reflected back from the Italian Como; neither does Winnebago Lake cast back an image like those upon Loch Katrine; and so of Thanksgiving Day. It has a history of its own, running through the entire life of a people. It is reverent for us to retain the memory of the thoughts and habits of our ancestors. We cannot afford, as a people, to remember only their faults and follies. The preacher was not, he said, of Dutch extraction, yet he could not but regret that our Dutch forefathers had indulged in gross exaggerations of the peculiar habits of the Dutch Colonists of Manhattan. He could not read DIEDRICH KNICKERBOCKER's extravagance of two volumes, without feeling that was somewhat painful, notwithstanding a keen appreciation of the humorous. He went on to illustrate. We are, he said, in a transitive state. Beneath us is a deep-laid and primitive formation, hard and enduring as granite. We see its tip here and there, and we are called to add to it a fearless and vigorous depth. Our forefathers, stripping themselves of all that was pleasant, gave themselves to the sea of all that was made. The New World, and this Day of Thanksgiving, is their monument. While Te Deums were chanted in the Cathedrals of Europe, over prisons born and victories won—in the New World there were praise and prayer for the success of the year. The common spread from State to State. A Thanksgiving was recommended by WASHINGTON. His proclamation found at Philadelphia, is not so generally known as it should be. Therefore Dr. ADAMS read it at length.

He pictured a country home. The region that surrounded it is of recent subjugation. The black-soil acres are visible in the midst of the golden grain, and the stones give token that Nature intends to yield her products only in return for hard and honest work. The far-off goat whistling cheerfully to his task; the birds in the trees; the brook babbling merrily in its channel. There are houses in the landscape. They are built to defiance of all the rules of architecture; they are wider at the top than at the bottom; they stand at all possible angles. At a convenient distance is the well-sweep, and it has any quantity of old iron at one end. Under an old apple-tree stands the grandsire. That house is the home of happy, contented mediocrity. We will enter it. On the table lie a few books. Prominent among them is the old family Bible, and near it is a well-thumbed copy of the Pilgrim's Progress; perhaps in company with BAXTER's Saints' Rest, something from COTTON MATHER, and shaggy Almanacs and Catechisms. The family is made up, as the turns her wheel, humming a Methodist hymn, perhaps to the tune of old "Hallowdon." It is the home of unchiding love. The school-house, the church, and, hard by, the graveyard.

Where the rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep.—

gave to the landscape. A New-England Sabbath, in the olden time, was splendid. So bright; so fragrant with the odor of the clover and the rose; so peaceful withal, that an angel may have mistaken it for Sly in the sunshine. The lesson taught by those old Puritans was, in the main, of our National history. The preacher had said that we are in a transition state. If we should survey the world distinguishing, it might be held to begin from many eyes already aright. Our

[illegible]

of our laws—they challenge us, oppose us, and such argument to persuade us, and to constrain us. For, the good they we desire from them, I will say that they have merely transferred to our shores the principles, the plan, the maleficences which, contemplated them at home. This is an evil, and every honest man will admit that. There has been engendered in our country those one-sides of absolute extremes of all kinds, from our shores—a remedy which no man of humanity would wish to apply. Those who come are not all knaves, from our oppression, are entitled to our sympathy. They are brothers of our common humanity, but let them understand that they come amongst us, to accept institutions with our laws. The good, the industrious among them, will but wish us to instruct; will not aim at becoming noisy politicians, seeking offices which they do not know how to fill, but will leave us to enjoy our own laws without immigration or tuition from them. Let our natural alienation laws be such as will protect honest emigrants, and yet be so wisely framed as to secure the rights of our own constitution. Exclusion of foreigners from our shores would be improper and unjust, but when they arrive here we have had what they are, and we have to deal with us. We must enlighten them with knowledge, spiritual and secular; sober them who are drunk with their newly acquired emancipation, who are full of conceit and puffed up with their own wisdom. In this way is an adequate preventive to existing and increasing evils only to be found.

The preacher passed from the consideration of the important subject of emigration and its evils to the most obvious cause of care. If he said to his congregation, you would show your gratitude on this day to a Beneficent Providence, the Children's Aid Society presents itself to your notice. It has a claim upon you as much as every one. It receives the thousands of foreign children annually brought to our shores, and with it really commences our influential dealing with our foreign population. They come over hither from the narrow, inclosure of lots of country, where the fathers and brothers dwell, and are thrown into new scenes—scenes new, and usually, from their pinched circumstances, bad scenes. We have to receive them. Sunshine and air are common blessings in our great cities. A little room, inhabited by a dozen persons, is not the fitmost abode of these children. A natural instinct drives them to the streets, and when they return home they hear sounds of blasphemy and profanity, which are contagious to their untaught minds. The only way to reach them is to go to them. They will not come to us. Solicitude for their welfare will work wonders, and the only way to estimate the father and mother is through the child.

The daily devotion upon our women, when children are concerned, we might say almost upon our women alone. They must teach them love and charity, and the police regulations will teach them prudence. The worth of a soul begins with the child. The child's soul cured for will save the man's soul. I have heard from the lips of dying children the songs of praise, which might put to blush the listening adult; I have seen the children's face brighten while an angry reviler; and even a child, simply religiously, may show the oldest and the wisest of us how to forgive and pray. Amidst the evils of poverty, there is a barrier from the sapping of happiness, of which it may give either of us the bitter pay to taste.

The preacher, in continuation of his discourse, enlarged upon the benefits which the Children's Aid Society conferred upon the present and upon future generations, by rearing destitute children in the paths of religion and morality, teaching them to fear God, and to obey the laws, raising them in an orderly and industrious manner, and laying in their youthful lives the foundation of good citizenship. A glorious opportunity for showing our gratitude to Heaven for our Sabbaths and blessings was offered by the Children's Aid Society. By extending a helping hand to that institution we added our country and ourselves.

Discourse by Dr. H. Bellows—Unitarian.

Dr. H. W. BELLOWS delivered a discourse in Dr. CHANNING's Church, taking for his text the words, "And he gave them their request, but sent leanness into their soul."—Psalm 106. "Thoughts adding sense of thanksgiving, he said, was the being and Providence of Almighty God. Let sickness pervade every home, or pages fall on every brow,—let our public credit stand firm as the hills, or be fleeting as the winds, praise and honor were still due to God. We were still the creatures and subjects of an Almighty care, radiant in benevolence, glorious in wisdom and irresistible in power. The greatness and goodness of the Father were the children's peace and happiness.

The child that had murmured at its mother's chidings, knows for the first time how little those interruptions had affected the flow of her affection, when the mother-lid remonstrates over her unnatural chest. But God never died, and his affections never fade.

They had met on this occasion to celebrate the return of the day of Thanksgiving, under circumstances less the reverse of prosperity, but prosperity. During the few years preceding, they had seen this country had enjoyed an unexampled prosperity, and had advanced with unprecedented rapidity in the arts of civilization. But at last a reaction had come, public credit had failed, numerous uncertainties had been developed of unprofitable results, labor seemed idly on his spade, the furnace fires no longer glowed in the darkness of the night; over country spread that distress to be very distinctness, pestilence had swept over the country in the full rebel majesty of woe, a drought had dried up and burned throughout the entire Union, and drought had left their marks in every town; disasters by sea, the most unusual that ever had occurred, had visited within the space of a single year, had occurred; the means of living had become costly; labor was earning but half its pay, commercial confidence had been shaken, insecurity in every sphere reigned. All these afflictions had chastened the means just past, but without them there was reason to make mention of the last year of the time, for the blessings of these visitations had been treated the more nothing by the brightness of the blessings and successes that had gone before. One few easily expected curiosity, but to some confidence, and fortune of an overwhelmed and extravagant spirit of speculation, and it was not surprising that a multitude of persons inferiority dealer for themselves should shake and fall at the first breath of the rising wind of commercial destruction. In addition to this general and natural state of the public mind in regard to commercial adventure, it was obvious that many of our enterprises were traceable to the growing conviction that we were gaining the highest labor, as the result of the hands, in order to pay increased direction to the exercise of our wits as a means of temporal advancement, and which, when indeed of temporal advancement, and for personal labor and integrity. And while we must feel the more mechanical labors of our fellow-citizens, and depended for our successes rather on the dexterity of our specialities powers, that on the more substantial tangible rewards to be drawn from the field or the mill, the artificiality of our commercial system had expanded into an inflammation of national character, by which it was brought about that man's heart was where it seems to be, and under the regular business of the country a vast irregular business was being carried on which disturbed the public level, hounded the public consciousness, and perverted the public judgment. Nor, however, that we had taken the fearful counts to which this tyranny of speculation inevitably led, we ought to receive that impression we would adopt a different and wise course. Prosperity, the Minister would give opportunities, unfortunately too abundant, for the exercise of our moral powers, and the fidelity of duty of luxury or illumination of splendor would be found to be sure to meet with occasions and distinctions, and the mark of successes would supply rest upon the lovely they did not with frequently in the possession of an honest endeavor and want as the second year, by more to slumber. Adversity by this stern discipline and cheerly, all our sufferings would appear light, and the recent sweep of our and prosperity, that had made the days of our failure a contradiction in the moral history of the nation, might again be with confidence be pronounced for, and other hopes be reserved and for permitted for the years to come, by our endeavors into useful experiments of the year.

In the Catholic Churches.

Mass was celebrated as usual, and owing to the general observance of Thanksgiving, large numbers were present at the services.

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Discourse by Rev. Dr. Bethune.

(REFORMED DUTCH.)

The following is a sketch of a discourse delivered by Rev. Dr. BETHUNE, in his Church in Brooklyn yesterday. The fame of the Rev. Doctor for power of thought and eloquence of expression attracted a very large congregation, and as the reader may gather even from the imperfect abstract here published, they listened to that for which they had good reason to be thankful. After the customary opening exercises the Rev. Doctor spoke somewhat as follows:

We are met to give thanks. Our worthy Chief Magistrate, less in accordance with political law than in sympathy with the religious sentiment of our people, has set this day apart from ordinary uses, that we may publicly and together acknowledge and praise God, the Author and giver of all our blessings. Most gladly should we avail ourselves of an occasion so happy to perform a duty so pleasant and so profitable; nor would a contemptuous neglect of the day be more censurable than a perversion of it to any other purpose but that which its very name describes. Our mercies, ordinary and extraordinary, personal and social, moral and political, have been very great, and so many that a bare catalogue of them would be more than enough to exhaust all the time of this service. Yet it would be neither seemly nor profitable to forget that judgments have been mingled with our mercies—not, indeed, beyond our deserts, since we deserve nothing else that wrath at the hand of God, against whom we have grievously offended, but to a degree beyond what is common, and of such a character as should exert our strongest anxieties, that we may profit by them through a timely repentance. Our Christian belief forbids us to think that anything comes by chance, and the mixture of sufferings with enjoyments, prosperity with adversity, in the allotments of Divine Providence, must have its reason and its purpose—its reason in the justice of God, tempered by his love—its purpose in disciplining us from what is wrong, and encouraging us to do what is right. The goodness of God should win us to his service, and the wrath of God affright us from sin, while a conviction of our sin should enhance our estimate of his kindness, and a sense of his kindness deepen our conviction of sin. Following, therefore, the lead of present Providence, and not unmindful of a pastor's duty to mourn with those that mourn, while he rejoices with those that rejoice, I have sought and found a text for our thoughts this morning, the lesson of which will strike you all. It is the 14th verse of the 7th chapter of Ecclesiastes, and reads as follows:

"In the day of prosperity be joyful, but in the day of adversity consider: God also hath set the one over against the other, to the end that man should find nothing after him."

The general doctrine of this remarkable Scripture is plain, only some obscurity being found in the last sentence, "to the end that man should find nothing after him." This the best Jewish expounds as meaning that God, being the administrator of all human affairs, will demonstrate his wise righteousness by the issue of his doings, and show that as we cannot control his Government, it is our best interest to reconcile our conduct with his sovereignty. To teach us this lesson, he has thrown our adverse days into contrast with our prosperous ones, that, rejoicing under his blessings, and thoughtful under his chastenings, we may secure his Almighty favor and trust him at all times. Now, our prosperity and adversity come together in the same day; it is seldom that we find it otherwise, for the life of every man is made up of good and evil, enjoyment and trouble; but this is a season when the contrast appears especially close, and both lessons should be most emphatically impressed upon us. God grant we grace to gain the profit.

"In the day of prosperity, be joyful." This is a day of prosperity. We have under a free and admirable system of Government, which God has favored us with by his and providence in its foundation, structure, and maintenance, say its foundation, because we cannot be aware of the blessings of a Government, except we go back to the circumstances of its origin. Remember, our fathers in the Old World from which our fathers came was lying stretched under inveterate oppression, established so strong that they grasped all inquiry, and fettered with inconvenient prejudices were the best minds, we brought them, for the most part men of religious faith, stalwart honesty, and determined courage; to this wide land, where the evils of former ages had no place, and the dilectation of the wilderness taught the grand principles of Equality and Union. Remember how, when our fathers time had elapsed for their connection, hewed up, out of the then little nation, an unparalleled prosperity, of great power, all generous and self-sacrificing, yet variously fitted to meet the exigencies of the trying day, in the army, and in the Senate house, the forum of finance, and the chaos of philosophy, so combining energy with prudence, exertion with experimenting, and with systematic thought. Remember how he distracted the councils of our enemies, turning European jealousies to our advantage, and inspired our leaders with spirit, and our people with valor, until the victory was given to the few and the battle to the weak. Study the Constitution, which grew to its completeness out of the discussions and antagonisms and compromises of our age fathers, until every element of advancement and every check against possible danger was so combined and harmonized, that our political consciousness recoils at treason any thought of making it better, and it stands before the world as wonderful for its originality as it is for its practical efficiency—system so perfect, that while every other nation, past and present, has been constantly disturbed by internal striving for change, our people are unanimously content, or at least so in sentiment, that exceptions are looked upon as monstrosities, to have it just as it is; a democracy, not like that of others acting impulsively and blindly as a mere populace always acts, but by representation and guarded against the oppressions of a humanity; population, not like those of Italy, ancient or modern, with privileges and impossible orders, but acknowledging no rank apart from office, which the people alike can give and take away; a confederacy, not one in which the rights of one section can be sacrificed in policy for the whole, but a Union in all that is essential to prosperity and peace; a Union having an Executive holding everything necessary for efficient unity, yet never beyond a strict responsibility to the public opinion; and leaving religion where Jesus Christ left it, with the consciousness of each individual unassessed by temporal rewards, or oppressed by temporal disabilities. Mistakes have been made, and doubtless will be made, in carrying out to action the fundamental principles of our Government, but the fault lies in the unfitfulness of the Agents; our rulers are human and they have erred; our people are human and they have erred; there is no pleasure for such ills, but the sanctification of our human nature; and nations as well as individuals must learn in the bitter school of experience. Yet A very slight comparison of our privileges with those of every other people, must convince us that we have more advantages than any, and it betrays a weak, unthankful spirit to quarrel with our institutions, because we of our choice conceived unworthy of them.

And how has Providence maintained and advanced our prosperity as a nation? The most sanguine patriot might have had doubts of a system so novel, and dishevered of popular Government, did not hesitate to prophesy its speedy extinction, and have there been wanting among ourselves to threaten evil if their party was defeated or their notions of policy undervalued? Undeniable and popular treason had shaken every monarchical Government of the Old World, crushing many of them with ruin upon ruin. The hopes of freedom there are as feeble as ever, if not more so; yet the foundations of our polity and of our nation are grown stronger, deeper, wider—the number of our States has been trebled, and Sovereignty extended, our territory has reached to Mexico and Canada, our commerce, manufactures and commerce, mutually contributing, [illegible]

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the empires of the world. Our religious privileges are even yet greater. We are not, as beyond of our fear thousands, in some cases we should be a prey to lots of attention. Do not our sanctuaries abound? Will our clergy neither be sum union for zeal and talent and purity of life with any where religion is established? Are our people not liberal with their contributions to every good work that they in truly turned expenses? In short, anywhere in the face of the earth such domestic peace and purity, such equal and just rating; such energy in reformations of morals; such desire for the best education of the young? I know that infinity abounds, that error is blatant, and indecency bold, that our association, like our personal transgressions, are many; but our sorrow over those should not hide from us the richness of our mercies or the greatness of our opportunities. We should consider everything, but not be less thankful for the gifts of our God.

Under such a happy Government, and in the enjoyment of such religious opportunities, our past year has been spent. Trials have not been wanting, but blessings have abounded. Of our mercies, as individuals or as families, there is little time here to speak; but they should be devoutly communicated in our private devotions. Of the divine benefits we have held in common, it becomes us to speak with united thanksgiving. We have dwelt in peace, free from foreign aggression or internal discords. If in some sections of the country the harvests have somewhat disappointed the husbandman's hopes, in others they have abounded, and we have had our daily bread sure and sufficient, or if anywhere want has been felt, the reason must be found in the vast growth of the population, or mistakes of a policy which has neglected the means of supply, rather than in a lack of Divine blessing on our fields, our herds and our flocks. We have had fewer visits of the pestilence altogether, but the destructions have been less than in former seasons among us, or this year among other sections of the land. Therefore let us obey the exhortation of our text and be joyful. Joyful is a strong word, but not too strong. We are to be more than contented, we should be glad. Religion has her scenes of sorrow, but she has her seasons of joy also. They greatly mistake the spirit who gave always mournful and justify a continual gloom by the constant sadness of Christ.

Now turn to the second advice of the text: "In the day of adversity consider." God judges of prosperity and adversity otherwise than the world, and were we to speak according to his estimate, we should transpose the terms, putting adversity in the place of prosperity, and prosperity in the place of adversity. He counts his greatest blessings, those which tend the most to advance our eternal profit, for the Lord loveth whom he chasteneth and scourgeth every son in whom he delighteth. We are not to be senseless or confused in the day of adversity, but should rouse ourselves to serious thought—not to drown all reflection in dissipating pleasure, but consider the past, and so be prepared for the future. Without these remarks on the general subject, let us fix our thought a little while on our present circumstances, and consider carefully the lessons we should learn from the troubles which so oppress and paralyze the business of the country; for, after all, these are the adversity which is uppermost in the minds of most of you. Here, however, I am quite aware that one like myself, who is out of the way of practical experience, and has neither talent nor taste for anything of the kind, ought to express himself with modesty and caution. Yet it may also be that such a one, looking coolly upon the exciting game, can see what the fevered players will not, and there are great principles overruling all the affairs of men which, though discoverable easily enough to a calm observer, are often observed, but never refuted by the selfishness of partial interest or the self-delusions of that heated spirit of personal advantage. How is the history of the business of this country, fitted to impress us who are out of it with much respect for the skill of our business men, and within their own sphere. Such frequent expansions and reaction, such repetition of the same mistakes notwithstanding their former punishments, such reckless rushing one after another, like sheep leaping a wall, to plunge into common difficulty, argues but poorly for their general sagacity; or it shows that only are guided or undirected, not so much by fixed rules, or what we book men would call the philosophy of trade, as by momentary events, or the examples of others, which, by well-or ill-directed Book Crisis is a fine word, taken from the Greek, and the occurrence of a commercial crisis is sufficient to account for their own troubles, with scores of people who do not know what the word means; but a crisis never comes by chance; it is the point when causes which have been operating for a time longer or shorter, come to their full effect and are brought to an obvious result. Were a sufficient judgment applied and carried out, the secret and tendency of those causes would be soon detected, and the so called crisis never occur. A blind mariner may fall into a ditch though arm in arm with another blind man, and may be considered a fool, but if a man or a crowd of people with their eyes open plunge into a morass enough before the mind of a further tumble has dried upon their clothes, we may pity their misfortunes, yet can hardly acknowledge them to be very knowing. I fear, therefore, somewhat embodied to utter some convictions, which, all ignorant as I am of party details, seem supported by common sense and confirmed by Holy Writ.

First, then, let us consider that excellent as our institutions are, and great our advantages, they do not secure us from adversity unless we be faithful to ourselves. Forgetting the difficulty with which they were obtained and brought to their present excellence—nay, forgetting the imperfections which, as we said before, appertain to everything human, we have been carefully cherish visionary hope, would seem to think that nothing can break the spirit, give or limit the enterprise they inspire. We have laughed at danger and defied misfortune, and now read a sad lesson in the reverse which we suffer. No venture has been so rash, no scheme so disproportioned to the means for its execution, no doctrine so repugnant to all the laws of trade and currency, but has been covered and glorified under the name of Yankee enterprise. Nay, we have turned fatalists, and though all the warnings of the past stare us in the face, we claim that manifest destiny will carry us through. Aye, sparning the experience of fifty centuries, reviling established truths as old women's fables, laughing the gray head to scorn, and heedless of beacon or landmark, the popular cry is Progress! Progress! against conservatism, Progress! against stagnation, Progress! against all that man's soul, and sinews, and nerves, and blood, have wrung out of time, Progress! for which science is too slow, laws too slow, Christianity too slow, Progress! though the rail be laid of splintering iron and green wood—Progress! though the driver heaves out a valve of his machine—Progress! though the steam strain the boiler beyond its strength—Progress! though the hand shake as on the track or the quicksand beneath it, Progress! though an equal force be hastening to meet us—Progress! though unscathed lives and treasures be the sacrifice, Progress! the tidal Progress, increasing, accelerating, wilder and wilder, until with an earthquake track, under shrieks, groans and agony, it is stopped in shame and horror and death. No system, no position is proof against such conscious insanity. The grand excellence of our political Constitution is that it leaves us free to act for ourselves; and except we take care of ourselves, there is no power on earth or in heaven to help us. In a time of trouble and disappointments it soothes our wounded pride to lay the blame somewhere than on our own conduct, and doubtless, in a general calamity, the most careful may be made to share the consequences of others; but instead of such a reconsolation, it wills far better for each to inquire whether the worst faults be not his own. The reviewed Doctor, turning the subject, referred to other calamities to the nation—the Revolutionary, in those of 1837—thewed that the causes were still at work, and endeavored to impress upon them with the value of what they seem to stand much in need of, sanity, a sound judgment and a more adequate idea of the necessity of giving some heed to the lessons of experience. Leaving the branch of his discourse, he made an effective appeal in behalf of the poor, at the close of which a large amount of money was received from the assembly for their relief, and, with the benediction, the people separated.

Discourse by Henry Ward Beecher.

(CONGREGATIONALIST.)

The passage of Scripture quoted by Mr. BEECHER was the exhortation of Moses to the Israelites to remain steadfast in their faith unassailed by the temptations of prosperity—Deut. vi. 3—12.

These were the words, he said, of the most memorable of all the wise men of the Old Testament. Isaiah was superior in divine imagination and foresight. David was the warrior and musician of poetic of Song. Solomon surpassed in barbaric magnificence and excelled in the subtlest wisdom of philosophy; but for creating and organizing power, for profound and versatile practical wisdom, for an administrative genius capable of performing the greatest deeds with the smallest means, none among ancient worthies stand say where near the level of Moses. Deuteronomy was his last will and testament, the sum of his accumulated wisdom. It expounded the relation between the religion of the Israelites and their national prosperity and the dangers to their future if they abandoned that religion. It was in many respects to the Hebrew what WASHINGTON's Farewell Address was to the American people. In this passage they are warned against the special danger of every nation, the corruption of moral and civil virtue. Single individuals might rise through all grades of material prosperity, and yet retain their moral life; but a people stood as fast in the foundations of their principles as that they could endure great extraordinary shocks without impairing the very foundations on which they stood. Our own nation certainly could not stand save by the interference of a perpetual Providence. We had unbounded resources. But sources of extreme power were equally of extreme peril. The warning words of Moses might seem 4,000 years, and speak upon this nation with yet more applicability, that they fell upon the Israelites in the wilderness. Others would give thanks to-day for the prevalence of peace and the absence of suffering, for God's dealing towards our country and our families, the death wave, through whose darkness came glimpses of a brighter city far above the gates of darkness. He wished to repeat our prosperity on depending upon certain Providential feelings with this people, and to thank God for our revenues, commerce and manufacture, for our national spirit and confidence. We were in the midst of commercial disaster, and its evils were breaking forth; confidence were shattered and foundations of monetary companies were torn from their bankruptcy. Men on all sides were full of trembling. Every hamlet feared that a mine had been dug under it. These disharmonies were only the manifestations in severity of those common evils of humanity which the time of prosperity had to respectability and affluence. Some of them might have [illegible] three years ago, [illegible] and unmoved, by the very [illegible]

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yet they would not have been a will more strong than now. Men have not become more dishonest, the times are more simply developed of outward life. We could speak of our delusions. We were not in material danger, he thought, from abroad without. For the protection and for many, many years, we might safely defy bombardments. The confident by between the oceans like a gigantic shoal; our numbers and strength; whose wealth of knowledge that some better deserve the service of no world. We had little to fear even if they should make force and any arrows enter the sea-bright lid rose and the other swarmed along the shore like locusts, we need a young people and able to do our own fighting—he wished that we did not want to do so much for our neighbors. The movement of our most worldly prosperity was not like the movement of streams threading through meadows—it was like the bread and deep energy of the tides of the ocean. Our affairs never went about—they all took a course, and for the most part, the lightning express with ten-foot driving wheels. Our nation is growing rank as weeds grow along the Nile. Overgrowth, unripe growth in our danger. Prosperity is the lion crouching by our path—prudence skin-dance is the serpent which sends out its arrowy brood to be our bane. Whenever men are tempted to inveigh against the application of moral principles to business, religion will become traditionary, and integrity and manly virtue will be sacrificed to skill and enterprise. What our times warns against, that is our danger. Adversity, he said, was painful for our humiliations. Sufferings were salutary; defeat was the father of victory. It was good that God made us run against rivers far—through crooked courses, so that we might not acquire too much momentum. Good, at least, in his years, as long as God loved us, there would be a great commercial revolution. Men needed sometimes to weigh bows, friendship and affinity, against money-getting, patience against hot haste, faith and hope against base speculation. Wealth might build ships and houses and fill them with all experienced things, but that did not build the man. Was the man becoming less as his substance was becoming more? Were there every year more houses and less honesty; more stocks and fewer principles; more roses in the gardens and more thorns on the top of the tree heavenward? He had been told that it was very important to abode to those that had become bankrupt by departing Northern principles for Southern trade. But if they were not ashamed to exhibit one end of the experiment he was not ashamed to exhibit the other end. If a man said to his son, "Come hither, use this red wine, it is perfectly safe, and your father is an old carouser," did they suppose that he would refuse to obey his son, that man in the gutter? Few of these opportunities come in a man's lifetime, and when they did come we were not at liberty, from any false notions of delicacy, to hide their results. This Experiment had been tried, he thought, to the entire satisfaction of the community and to that of the men who tried it. Take the list of those who made it. Search for these men and their present condition, and he was bound to say, we had argument for thanksgiving that God in Providence had ordained that would not let men go unwhipped of justice. It was no accident that we were a thrifty and successful people; it was the consequence of the time in which we were educated. Those times could only be preserved by continual agitation of foundation principles of liberty. Agitation, with all its attendant evils, was better than apathy. He knew that it was very bad for men to lose their temper, but it was a great deal worse for them to lose their principles. We needed discussions that waked men up. Such discussions as took place when Old England said Tax, and New-England said No. Such as led to Bunker Hill and to Yorktown. This continual Slavery agitation was argument for thanksgiving. It might be fanaticism, but there were two sorts of fanatics—fanatics awake and fanatics asleep. Of all fanatics, the worst in the world was the old fogies—the lunatics of death. He spoke of the possibilities of disunion. But he would put the flying arms of the Free States around the Slave States, and send the blood of liberty through and through them until we made them free; he was against disunion. The Nebraska bill was cause for thanksgiving. For at last he believed that there was but one party in the North; there were not enough on the side of Slavery to make a party. Nothing else could have aroused us so thoroughly. Why, many, even papers which had advertisements in them and prices current in them, actually dared something human rights. If the Nebraska bill had admitted Slavery to the north of the Missouri line, it had admitted freedom to the south of that line. Kansas would be free; the interests of St. Louis required it. With silk and farms instead of a plantation for a back country, neither Chicago nor Cincinnati could compete with her. There were eight thousand Northern men in Kansas. Senator ATCHISON was going to Washington with great sadness of heart, troubled with gloomy forebodings. He says that the doom of Slavery is sealed if we get a majority of Free States to the Gulf. We have already a free State in Texas—a German State. God be thanked for the hardy Saxon blood! It would not take long to put another State south of Kansas, and then another south of that; and then he entirely agreed with the distinguished Senator, that the days of Slavery had passed; he had never before expected to agree with him. This agitation was truly an argument for thanksgiving.

Discourse by Rev. Dr. Cheever.

(CONGREGATIONALIST.)

Thanksgiving Day was kept in an appropriate manner yesterday in the Church of the Puritans, Union-square.

Rev. Dr. CHEEVER delivered a discourse, which was listened to with the deepest interest by a numerous and highly intelligent congregation.

The text was taken from the fifth, sixth, and seventh verses of the 67th Psalm: "Let the people praise thee, oh God, let all the people praise thee. Then shall the earth yield her increase, and God, even our own God, shall bless us. God shall bless us, and all the ends of the earth shall fear him."

The truth expressed by this passage, he said, is that when the spirit of thanksgiving fills the earth, then shall the earth be filled with blessedness. When men are everywhere thankful, they shall everywhere have everything to be thankful for. This world shall be an Eden of God's blessing when it becomes an Eden of God's praise. He proposed to examine the way in which the habitual recognition of the mercy and goodness of God in the dispensations of His providence shall be accompanied by the world's growth in its prosperity, not only in spiritual but temporal things. He believed that the world would become transfigured, not only in relation to the moral condition of man, but also in relation to the physical productiveness of the earth itself. In traveling in Egypt was very visible how the disappearance of man had, by the simplest process of irrigation, caused a wilderness—a desert—a solitary place, to literally "rejoice and blossom as the rose." There was no reason why science would not be constrained to in the centre of a desert, and cause it to become fertile, in that the light of modern intelligence, combined with enterprise, would produce even a literal fulfillment of prophecy.

The law of human progress is that which is proclaimed in the Gospel of Christ: "Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them." This law applies equally to nations as to individuals, and its violation in the former is as sure of producing retribution as in the latter case. Ahab desired the vineyard of Naboth to make it a garden of herbs. He first asked Naboth to sell it him, and when he was refused, other and violent means were resorted to, and Ahab had to pay the penalty of his crime. America is wasting an eye on Cuba, and desirous to make of it a garden, the element so bad is fitting that it can be call Cuba—America declaring that it is the "manifest destiny" of that island, and instrumental to her own peace and prosperity as much as any thing else, that it be in the United States." If Spain refuses to sell, America will regard it as an insult and a wrong, and will make this a plea for taking possession of the island. This shows that the law of love has not been infused into the heart of our Government.

The last thing Christianity will penetrate will be human legislation. The most encouraging indication of the Millennium, of modern times, is the enactment of the Maine Law. It is the great general principle of self-denial for the good of others passing into the permanent form of a legal enactment. It is by this law, having been embraced by the people and thence by the Legislatures of the State, that the community reserve itself in its own self-denying resolution. It is the prophecy of St. Paul made triumphant for the first time. "If meat maketh my brother to offend, I will eat no meat as long as the world standeth." It is not a despotic Government, acting in the wisdom of the one its own caprice or for selfish purposes, but it is a democracy of the immeasurable power of a Christian Legislature for the good of the people. It is a spectacle of popular legislation, not for war, not for revenue, or for political aggrandisement, but all for the protection of the poor against the avarice of the rich, where traffic is the business of murder to body and soul.

The reverend gentleman proceeded at length to show how, in the providence of God, the great events now going on in Europe might open the way for the establishment of civil and religious freedom in the Old World.

He mentioned the Slavery of the United States, and the exclusion of Bibles from the church, catholic and from slaves, and advocated the greatest possible enlightenment of the people as the only sure foundation of national freedom, prosperity and permanent happiness. He regarded the approaching Millennium, not as a period for the destruction of the world, but as one of great temporal and spiritual blessedness on earth.

A collection was taken up at the conclusion of the discourse on behalf of the Magdalen Charity.

Discourse by Dr. Hawks—(Episcopalian.)

Calvary Church was crowded yesterday by a most respectable congregation. The seats were all filled, and the aisles were occupied by those who were content to stand rather than lose the sermon. On the steps of the altar, or communion table, sat numerous children belonging to the Sunday School of the Church and to the Children's Aid Society.

At the close of the Liturgy, Dr. HAWKS ascended the pulpit, and read his text from the 33d chapter of Isaiah, and part of the 5th verse: "And wisdom and knowledge shall be the stability of thy times."

The sermon was eloquent and peculiarly appropriate to the present crisis. We regret that the pressure on our space must prevent our giving more than the bare outline.

After alluding to the old and righteous custom of observing a day set apart from all other days, even from the Sabbath, as a Thanksgiving Day—a day on which, with full hearts, we rendered thanks to our Heavenly Father for the manifest goodness to us during the past year, the preacher, enough in less familiar opinion in

[illegible]

In the Catholic Churches.

Mass was celebrated as usual, and owing to the general observance of Thanksgiving, large numbers were present at the services.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DEC. 1, 1854.

Terms of the Times.

The DAILY TIMES, (Morning and Evening) is issued every day except Sundays, and sent to subscribers by mail to any part of the country at SIX DOLLARS per annum.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published on Tuesday and Friday of each week, containing all the reading matter of the Daily, and is sent to subscribers at THREE Dollars per annum.

The WEEKLY TIMES contains a selection from the reading matter of the Daily, and is sent to mail subscribers at TWO Dollars per annum. Ten copies will be sent for Twenty Dollars.

Payment in all cases must be made in advance.

The Arctic and her Owners.

Whatever may be the extent of their legal responsibility, the Owners, the Officers and the Crew of the *Arctic* are responsible to the public judgment, for that dreadful disaster which carried agony and desolation into the homes and hearts of two hemispheres. They have no right to resist any attempt that may be made to define the extent of that responsibility, nor to deprecate any degree of public scrutiny into their conduct in the past, or their precautions against similar catastrophes in the future. In the discharge of what we believe to be an imperative public duty, we shall use whatever influence this Journal may possess to stimulate a legal investigation into the causes of that disaster, and to fasten public notice and scrutiny upon every act of her owners and her officers which may have a bearing upon it, or which may throw light upon the general management of the line to which the *Arctic* belonged. We probably feel as much national pride in that line, we have certainly exulted as loudly over its successes, and have seconded as zealously its appeals for public favor and aid, as any others not directly interested in its results. But neither national pride, nor regard for individuals, nor eagerness for commercial or maritime supremacy, shall prevent us from holding its managers to the full extent of their responsibility to their country and the world, upon points of such transcendent interest as those involved in this catastrophe.

We see nothing in the letter of Mr. Jesse Coffin, Jr., which we published yesterday morning, to lessen our conviction that a thorough legal scrutiny into the circumstances of the wreck is imperatively demanded by public feeling and the public interest. He assures us that he *knows* "the owners of the line would be most glad to have such a thorough investigation take place." We accept his assurance for what it is worth;—but not knowing the grounds on which it rests, he must excuse us for saying that we should feel more confidence in its truth, if we saw the owners taking any active steps towards promoting such an inquiry. We inferred that they would oppose it from the fact that they have done nothing to aid it, and from the further fact that they have dismissed from their service the only officer who did his duty faithfully, courageously and efficiently upon the wreck,—for no other reason, so far as we have the means of judging, than because he had made public a fact which they desired to have suppressed. Mr. Coffin, in his letter, does not deny that Mr. Doxiah has been dismissed from the service,—nor does he assign any reason for such dismissal. Neither he, nor his father, nor Captain Luce, has ever intimated in any form that Mr. Doxiah did not do his duty. On the contrary, all of them have expressed the warmest appreciation of his conduct. Why, then, has he been dismissed? And why especially is he refused a certificate that may enable him to earn a livelihood elsewhere? Mr. Jesse Coffin says that his father declined to give him such a certificate because "the only evidence he had of his having done his duty was *from his own statement*. If Mr. Coffin made such a remark as that, he did violence to truth and was guilty of the greatest injustice to as modest and as true-hearted a sailor as ever lived. Mr. Doxiah has said nothing of himself. Mr. Burns, in the first account of the disaster published, bore explicit testimony to the noble and distinguished devotion with which Mr. Doxiah did his duty; and that testimony has been repeated by every survivor who knew anything of his conduct. Capt. Luce himself has declared that "Doxiah was constantly showing us those around him, telling them to keep cool and he would give them a raft that would hold them all; he did his utmost to accomplish it; *he behaved most manfully throughout*." After such statements it would be worse than idle for Mr. Coffin to base his refusal to give Mr. Doxiah a certificate, on the ground alleged.

It is undoubtedly true, as Mr. Jesse Coffin states, that "the Coffin Company have a right to instruct their agents to act as they whenever *they may think proper*." But it is also true that the public has a right to inquire into the motives of their action, and to express their approbation, or their censure, as in their judgment it may deserve. There are thousands of heavy hearts who know that whatever was done with energy and efficiency towards saving their lost friends, was done by Doxiah; that his behavior in the midst of imbecility and selfishness almost universal was such as to win for him the admiration and the confidence of every true-hearted man; and they may be excused for asking why he was first discharged from a service upon which he has cast more honor than any other officer of no higher grade connected with it. And Mr. Coffin may rest assured that they will claim a right to know, and that though he may refuse them this knowledge, the mere fact of his refusal will not prevent them from forming and pronouncing such opinions as such an act and such a statement would naturally warrant. The statements in regard to this matter which we published on Wednesday, were given on authority which we deemed sufficient. How far they are sustained against the denials of Mr. Jesse Coffin, will be seen by a letter from Mr. Doxiah, which is given in another column of this morning's Times.

As to the steps taken for a legal investigation into the causes and circumstances of the *Arctic's* wreck, we have been assured that the District Attorney is engaged in collecting evidence for its prosecution. What he has done we are not aware. The degree of willingness on the part of some of the owners to aid it, may perhaps be inferred from the fact, that the District Attorney has repeatedly written to Capt. Luce, requesting an interview. But that he has never been able to obtain any other reply than a formal acknowledgment of the receipt of his letters from Capt. L.'s legal advisers.

The points on which the District Attorney would desire information most, would naturally be the conduct of the officers of the ship,—the steps they took for her safety and the preservation of life,—and the efficiency, fidelity and seamanlike skill of their official action. Has he ever applied to Mr. Doxiah, to Mr. Baalham, or to any of the other survivors, for facts that would throw light upon these points?

British War Expenses.

England appears now to be entering into a military contest, the result of which no man can reasonably anticipate—the expense of which no man can calculate. No nation on the face of the earth has so great a desire for the shadow of a shade called Glory—no nation has such a thorough disgust, after the first excitement, for the ruinous consequences which it involves. It is precisely like a man getting intoxicated over night, and thus feeling himself to the top of his bent, and grumbling, when reflection and sickness come in the morning, over the heavy bill which he had to pay for drink and breakages. The last European war, into which Pitt madly plunged England in order to restore the Bourbons to the Throne of France, (from which their own imbecility afterwards expelled them,) added Six Hundred Millions Sterling (or $3,000,000,000) to the National Debt of England—the mere interest of which addition is nearly £23,000,000 per annum. All this, to put one of the Bourbons over a people who would rather have had his room than his company, and to pull down Napoleon, the soldier of fortune who had obtained dominion over territories wider in extent than, centuries before, Imperial Charlemagne had subjected, by his sword, to his sceptre. What was the issue?—The Bourbons are exiled. The nephew of Napoleon wears their diadem, and is the only ally on whom England depends at this crisis. But the Debt remains—robbing every man, woman and child in England of a portion of their daily food.

As "History is philosophy teaching by example," we may be permitted to mention a few facts respecting the price which England has paid for glory. We take them from one of the Parliamentary papers issued by the British House of Commons, during the present year, and therefore, as a Government report, reliable for its veracity.

The whole cost to England during the Continental war, from 1803 to 1815 inclusive, was £1,150,799,256, or somewhat about $5,796,616,980. This gives an average, one year with another, of nearly fifty-three millions sterling per annum. But in the later years of the contest the cost was heavier. It ran thus:

In 1812, war expenditure	£102,431,833
In 1813, war expenditure	106,953,637
In 1814, war expenditure	118,843,808
In 1815, (a month's campaign)	116,491,051

This was "paying the piper" to some purpose. How was this vast expense incurred? The only European theatre of war in which England was actually engaged, after Trafalgar witnessed the destruction of the French marine, was in Spain and Portugal, where Wellington, (whose command there was never equal, at the highest, to 40,000 men,) waged war at comparatively trifling expense; and in Belgium, where Quatre Bras, Ligny, and Waterloo brought the campaign to a close within three days after the first cannon was fired by Napoleon. How and where, then, did all this money go?

In subsidies, England could not spare a sufficient number of soldiers, (though her war-establishment then consisted of over 230,000 regulars, against 130,000 now,) and when she could not supply men, as "food for powder," she bound herself to send *money*. The Allied Powers of Europe, who were combined against Napoleon, had plenty of men and very little money; England, on the other hand, had no men to spare, but could supply any quantity of money. And thus it was; the Allied Powers literally sold their soldiers at so much a head, and England paid for them. Had England not subsidized her continentals to the campaign of 1812, for example, she should have sent 100,000 cavalry and infantry into Germany, where the war was going on. She could not spare the men, and bargained with some of the Continental Powers to send them for her, paying hard cash on the transaction.

Generally, England was "sold." A petty German Prince, for instance, would contract to bring 10,000 into the field for England. Perhaps one half that number never appeared. But the "Serene Highness" who made the contract would take the price of the whole! It is recorded that, on one occasion, the late Sir Robert Adair, who managed several of these transactions, mentioned, at the Court of Berlin, after Napoleon's fall, that he thought not very highly of the German Princes who had dispersed of their subjects, in this manner, to be slaughtered. The Prince of Hesse Darmstadt, on whom Sir Robert's eye happened to glance, bristled up, as if he were personally alluded to, and said, "You cannot say that any of my troops were sent out in this manner!" Adair, who was a well-bred man, politely bowed, and answered, "No your Highness, you sent no troops, you sold your country, all the same as if you had sent them, according to contract."

England is again plunging into this money-shooting subsidy work. Already has her standing army been so largely drawn upon, by demands from the East, that she can diminish it no more. She is sending off every regiment she can spare, (withdrawing even her garrisons from Ireland;) she is putting her militia on permanent service; she is trying to coax the Irish into the local militia, or the regular line; she has advanced the bounty on enlistment from £2 to £4 per man; she has lowered the standard of height fully one inch; and yet she cannot augment her military array so as to send out 95,000 more soldiers (as France can and will) to reinforce the belligerents in the Crimea. *There*, where out of 30,000 men who left England a few months ago, in health and hope, 9,000 have fallen in battle and from disease in eight weeks, reinforcements are *necessary* to prevent disgraceful defeat or equally disgraceful retreat.

To arrange on this head has been the object, no doubt, of Lord Palmerston's recent visit to Paris. Napoleon happens to have a good many soldiers quite ready for active service—trained and disciplined men. Even could England raise twenty additional regiments of 1,000 each, they would be of no use in this contest at this crisis. Raw recruits, who cannot be manufactured into fighting soldiers in less than three months' hard drilling, would be wholly useless if sent to the Crimea. Therefore Napoleon's disciplined men must be sent, and he will sell them to England to be shot at and to shoot, at so much a head. We don't exactly know the price, but it used to be about £150 for each infantry and £300 for each cavalry man. Therefore, for 5,000 cavalry the price will be £1,500,000, and for the balance of infantry, £2,000,000, making a pretty total of £4,500,000. How John Bull, who has been so greatly grieved and grumbling at fifteen millions already raised with the assurance that it would cover all England's expenses in the war, will take an application to pay this enormous sum additional, (with a few other sums as collateral,) remains to be seen. What glozing language "dear Aberdeen" and keen Gladstone will employ to convince him that it is "all right," may be read, we suppose, in some future volumes of Hansard. But that the money will be raised and paid, we doubt not. Yes, and many more payments on the same account, for War is a devouring monster, and, like the Giaour, in the story of "Vathek," is perpetually crying, "Give, give."

"Check by the Queen!"

Notwithstanding the "divinity" by which the British Sovereign is "hedged," so small a thing as a newspaper paragraph is able to place Public Opinion as a kind of Viceroy over her. Thus Louis Philippe said of himself, as compared with the absolutism of the rulers of the elder Bourbon line, the person who figuratively wears the crown and holds the sceptre, "reigns, but does not govern." The Ministers of the Crown are the actual governors of the British Empire—Queen Victoria being the nominal ruler. Above Ministers and Queen towers another power—felt, not seen; invisible, but strong—and this is Public Opinion, generally expressed through the newspapers.

A late and remarkable example of this has already been commented on by the press. When London was full of the intelligence of the battle of the Alma, (and the too premature capture of Sebastopol,) it was felt that while such stirring events were transacting, and the public mind agitated upon them; while the occasion for immediate measures by the Home Executive might arise; while somebody was not only supposed to be "the mother of her people," but was *paid some five hundred* thousand pounds sterling annually *for* supporting the "dignity" of such wholesale national maternity, Queen Victoria's proper place would be in or near the seat of Government, and not at a remote part of the country, far away from her "trusty and well beloved cousins and counselors," (so runs the formulary,) who constitute her Ministry. The London *Times*, notorious for following, while it professes to lead public opinion, (Cobbett used to say that "It ran with the hare and held with the hound,") boldly published a leading article to the effect that London or Windsor, while the war was going on, was the Queen's proper place, and that the people grumbled at her rustication at Balmoral, while the news of victories—with their contingent killed and wounded—was agitating the country. The very day that this leader reached Balmoral, the Queen took the hint and directed that preparations should be made for her immediate return. Accordingly, return she did, compelling her husband to give up his sparrow-shooting; and thus the *Times* may truly be said to have *commanded* her to return. Of course she did not like the dictation,—but, like a sensible woman, made no words against it, and submitted to necessity. It will be some time, probably, before Nicholas, Napoleon, or any other European sovereign will thus be dictated to by the press—one excellent reason being that no newspaper in their respective Kingdoms would be permitted the freedom of language which is enjoyed in England and America.

The London *Times*, however, has not it all its own way. Queen Victoria, (who is known not to dislike the power, pride, and circumstances of public adulation,) has a vast number of well-wishers in all parts of her dominions. These are delighted at getting a sight of Royalty when they can, bestowing large sums on wonderfully splendid arches of triumph to span the road which she traverses, of sending deputations to thrust "dutiful and loyal addresses" upon her, of treating her, in a word, as if she were not a mere woman, but somewhat between a goddess and a model. The Queen is evidently pleased at thus being made much of. But the London *Times*, getting on quite a rebellious tack, and leaning against all such demonstrations some years ago, and announced its intention of never again encumbering its broad sheet with the details of any of the Royal Progresses. Such a democratic announcement startled the "loyalty and devotion" people, who saw in it the germ of a future declaration that perhaps the country could get on much as well without a Queen as with one! The illustrated journals, however, who derived many pictorial subjects from the Royal ovations, continued to have them engraved, described, and printed. The readers of these newspapers continued to study these pictorial historiettes with untiring interest. All other newspapers went on as usual, giving details of the smallest circumstances connected with the Royal journeyings. In the end, finding that its readers *would* have such details, even the London *Times* gave in, and has continued ever since to record them as fully and closely as its cotemporaries. It could bring back the Queen from Scotland to London;—it could not put an end to the excitement everywhere on the Royal route.

To be bought back by "a leader" in the *Times*, was a sort of defeat for Queen Victoria—so was Marengo, at first. Like Napoleon, she contrived to turn the defeat into a victory. She adroitly traveled—on her popularity. The facts are not without interest.

Hull, a seaport, distinguished by having had honest Andrew Marvel as its representative in Parliament, had never been visited by the Queen, but had repeatedly invited her. On her enforced return to London, she suddenly telegraphed that she would arrive by railway, and sleep in Hull at the Railway Station Hotel. The notice was brief, but "loyalty and devotion" are great in Hull;—so the Corporation met and voted addresses, orders were issued to run up a few dozen of triumphal arches, business was suspended, and a general illumination prepared for. Further—and this shows, most decidedly, how intense is the curiosity, in England, even to have a passing glance at Royalty,—the Mayor of Hull actually went to the heavy expense of erecting an amphitheatre of galleries, in front of the hotel, capable of containing 30,000 persons;—all this merely to let them have a look at the Queen and her family. It was almost dark when she arrived at the Railway Station, where the Mayor and Town Clerk ("in their robes," says the chronicler,) received her, in company with a few noblemen, military officers and members of Parliament. Her Majesty, "leaning on the arm of the Prince Consort," actually walked from the railway to the hotel, (some ninety yards or so,) and the occupants of the galleries—the 30,000 "privileged spectators"—saw her perform that feat, which their having so seen will make them happy the rest of their respective lives! Five of the royal children also walked—which, of course, was considered worthy of special record. There was loud cheering, and we are told that the children "did not forget to mark their sense of the reception accorded to them *with a becoming air of serious dignity*." The eldest of these children was not 14, and the youngest only 8, so our readers may judge what "air of dignity" would be "becoming" to their juvenility.

We might proceed in detail to show what acts of popular adulation were performed, and with what hyperbole described. Enough to say that the Queen entered the hotel, and, "after a lapse of some minutes," was visible in a sort of throne-room, where she received "loyal addresses" from the Corporation and other bodies, to which she did *not* give any answer, the addresses themselves not having been read—"Court etiquette," as we learn, "allowing this to be done only when a Secretary of State is present." The faithful chronicler candidly adds, "from their length, perhaps, this omission was the less to be regretted." In future, if she is wise, Victoria will never have a Secretary of State in her suite. After this, the party had dinner, but many of the 30,000 "privileged spectators," on the galleries outside, grumbled because the Queen did not leave the table, every now and then, to show herself to them on the balcony of the hotel.

Illuminations that night—the appearance of the Royal family on the hotel balcony next morning, to another gallery batch of 30,000 spectators, besides a vast number of others not "privileged." The national anthem by 12,000 Sunday School children—ringing shouts from the multitude, and any quantity of smiles and bows from the Queen. A carriage tour through the town, studded as it was with arches, and the Royal embarkation at the pier on the *Fairy* steamer, with the Knighthood of the Mayor as a fitting finality. The very last "memorable event" was the casting bouquets at the Queen's feet, as if she were a popular actress,—one of which the Recorder handed to her, while the children, (no doubt "with a becoming air of serious dignity,") collected and divided the rest of the floral offerings.

On the whole, largely discounting the acts and language of adulation, the Queen's *début* at Hull has been so successful as to atone for the rather sudden withdrawal of her furlough at Balmoral. She has gained much popularity at Hull, (no doubt they will offer her another engagement next season,) and has fairly beaten the London *Times*. At no period of her reign has Victoria been more truly popular than at present, even dogged as she is with a rather unpopular Executive. It is proper to add, as showing what a large price British "loyalty" will pay for a passing glance at the Queen, that her one day's visit to Hull cost that town the sum of £65,000. One item was £800 for the hiring of variegated lamps, at eight cents each. Certainly $325,000 is a large sum to pay for a few hours' contact with royalty.

No More Foreign Marines.—By a recent order from Washington, the enlistment of foreigners into the Marine corps, now stationed at the Chelsea Navy Yard, is to cease. It is believed that the same order has been sent to all the military posts.

Winter.

Another scuttle of coal, Biddy,—keep it on the grate. Winter is upon us at last—without his "old white coat" on, indeed, but savage and bitter and piercing as ever. These nine months of the year since Spring dethroned him, he has plotted and planned to recover his possessions. He has got them at last, and it behooves us to go well armed every day of his reign. Flannels, thick overcoats, mittens and mufflers are now in order. Like most other tyrants, he is a fast friend and a jolly companion with those who are thoroughly equipped to meet him, but he grinds the poor, pinches the thinly clad and freezes the homeless. With the Thanksgiving dinner of yesterday many a hungry wretch ate the last good dinner he may taste till another Spring is ushered in. It is the season when Want is most frightful, Poverty most bitter, and Crime most reckless. Out of your abundance, happy people who think *want* is but another name for *wish*, and use the words as verily synonymously, pray remember the poor. Deal generously with them when they work for you. Rather give than take the half cent when you make change for them. Deal as honestly, at least, with them as with the rich whom you honor,—this would be a vast improvement upon the mean world's usual way. When the beggar child is constant in returning to your door, seek out her home, and, if possible, bring her under the influence of some industrial school of the Children's Aid Society—created to care for just such as these. To turn them over to the police seems harsh, yet they are nuisances in the street, and it is no kindness to let them continue in their mendicancy. It is one of the best features of our age that for every such miserable object of pity there is a trusty, gentle, effectual and easily obtained relief.

Winter is the time for the better development of the social principle. The long evenings, into which the business of few is allowed to encroach, are well calculated to bring into more active play the affections of the young. It is the Spring-time of the heart,—a good time to study the doctrine of one of the sermons which we present, in an imperfect sketch, on another page—that it *is not good for man to be alone*. The Winter should be fruitful of reforms in this respect. There should be a revival of the American doctrine—of one family for every man, a home of his own, and a fireside, with his family all around it, for almost every night of the week. Welcome, Winter! but that it may not seem wicked to say so, let blessed charity never be forgotten.

Interesting Statistics.

We give, on another page of this morning's Times, some interesting extracts from the recently-published Appendix to the Census Report, prepared by Prof. De Bow. It seems, from that portion of these statements which relates to the nativity of our population, that the foreign born number only about *one-eighth* of the natives,—much the largest proportion being in the Middle States. The largest number of immigrants to this country in any one year, was 439,437 in 1852,—though this statement is scarcely accurate, as more than a year is comprised in the returns.

The most valuable crop in the United States is that of *Indian Corn*, estimated in 1850 at two hundred and ninety-six Millions of Dollars,—and being nearly *three times* as valuable as Wheat, and more than three times as valuable as *Cotton*. Six times as many acres of land are devoted to Indian Corn as are given to Cotton and *three times as much as to Wheat*. The value of *Butter* made annually in the United States exceeds *fifty* millions of dollars.

There are only 347,525 slaveholders in the United States, of whom only *two* own over one thousand negroes, only *nine* own over five hundred, only *fifty-six* own over three hundred, *one hundred and eighty-seven* own over two hundred, and *fourteen hundred and seventy-nine* own over one hundred. The greatest number of slaveholders own more than one and less than five; the number of this class is 105,683.

The statement of the occupations of the people shows that the *Farmers* outnumber by far any other profession. Their number is 2,363,980,—while the class which approaches nearest to them is that of *Laborers*, who number 992,796. The *Carpenters* stand next, counting 164,671, and then come *Cordwainers*, 130,473, &c.

The tables will be found on our Sixth page.

The Japan Trade.

We publish on our second page this morning a very interesting and instructive article on the probable effect on commerce with Japan of the treaty recently concluded with the Government by Commodore Perry on behalf of the United States. The writer of the article is probably better qualified by long residence and observation, to give valuable opinions upon this subject, than any person who has hitherto written upon it.

It will be seen that he discourages the expectation which has been widely entertained, that this treaty is to open immediately a large and lucrative trade between Japan and the United States. He represents that the Japanese have no knowledge of the utility of foreign commodities, having always lived on the products of their own industry, and that the progress of foreign commerce among them must therefore be gradual and slow. The settled policy of the Japanese, moreover, to retain all their specie at home, will interfere with the expectation of making the trade that may grow up lucrative, except in the way of barter.

The latter abounds in very excellent practical suggestions as to the best mode of opening trade with the Japanese, and contains a great deal of valuable information upon the general subject.

Change of the Guard.—The Guards are to be relieved, in conformity with custom already given on the 5th inst., but bodes bode entering at Union on that day, will be permitted to remain quartered in their Continental—Argus.

Medical.

We have received a pamphlet entitled the "Inquest on the Death of Agnes E. Lorriner, before Dr. George C. Ball, Coroner, Brooklyn, N. Y." It seems from the statements contained in the inquest, that Agnes died in Brooklyn last September, at the age of twelve years, somewhat suddenly, when apparently on recovering from an attack of intermittent fever. The rumors of mal-practice which were freely circulated in the neighborhood, the results of the post-mortem examination, which did nothing toward indicating a necessarily fatal issue, and the suddenness of the girl's death, induced the Coroner to have an investigation. The Jury brought in a verdict that reflected no blame upon the attendant physician. But the testimony as here published, develops an ignorance on the part of the attendant physician of diagnosis, and of anatomy, which we were not prepared to expect.

Incidentally the whole doctrine of the Homœopathic treatment of disease, and of the differences that divide the pure and impure Homœopathists is explained—the practitioner having been a "High Dilutionist Homœopath." Among the witnesses called to the stand were Drs. Gilman, Willard Parker, James R. Wood, Prof. J. M. Smith, Dr. Watson, Prof. Alonzo Clark, and Dr. Dudley, of Brooklyn, and Dr. John F. Gray. The pamphlet is likely to lead the public to inquire into the character, ability, and education of their professional advisers—certainly a desirable reform.

Map of our Country.

Messrs. Gaston & Joubert publish a very large "New Map of Our Country, Prospective and Present." Its great feature is the coloring differently of every County in the United States. A table of the population of every county is given in the margin. Our people may as well make up their minds to the necessity of having new maps frequently. With our constantly shifting boundaries, last year's map is about as valuable as last year's almanac. Kansas and Nebraska, California, New-Mexico, Utah and the regions south of our present line to beyond the Isthmus, are carefully mapped. As to their accuracy Jas. F. Mclean, Esq., Civil Engineer, gives his certificate that no map can compare with this—which is certainly very high praise. A smaller map of the world on Mercator's projection, is thrust into a spare corner—a valuable fact, as the question now is, what is the precise relative situation of the Sandwich Islands to this and the other Continent. Indeed, we believe all that Young America prefers a claim to as Our Country even prospectively, is here laid down with commendable correctness.

Map of Rockland County.

Mr. R. F. O'Connor, No. 300 Eighth-avenue, has published a large and elegant map of the County of Rockland, which we should suppose every intelligent man in the County would desire to possess. It is said to have been made from actual and exact surveys. All the hills are shaded, the courses of the streams marked, the towns bounded and colored, the railroads and highways traced, the graves dotted, each house located, and the name of each man's farm set down. In the blank extra-margins are plans of Newark, Warren, and Rermont on a larger scale. It is mounted on rollers.

Reduction of Postage to China.—We are authorized to say that, owing to a reduction of the British postage beyond England, the single rate for letters between the United States and China, (except Hong Kong,) *via* England, will hereafter be thirty-three cents, instead of forty-five cents, when sent *via* Southampton—*prepayment required*; and forty-three cents, instead of sixty-five cents, the quarter-ounce, or fifty-three cents, instead of seventy-five cents, the half ounce, by closed mail, *via* Marseilles—*prepayment also required*.

On letters to *Hong Kong*, either *via* Southampton or *via* Marseilles, the United States postage only should be prepaid, viz.: twenty-one cents the single rate of half an ounce or under when the Atlantic conveyance is by United States steamers, and five cents when by British steamers; leaving the balance to be collected at Kong Kong.—*Union.*

Bremen Mails.—We are requested to state that the next steamer on the *Bremen line* will not depart from New-York until the 27th day of January, 1855. In the meantime Correspondents writing to Germany should direct their letters to go either in the open mail to England, or by the "Prussian closed mail." When directed to be forwarded in the open mail, the United States postage of 5 or 21 cents the single rate must be prepaid—6 cents when forwarded by British, and 21 cents when by United States steamers. The Prussian closed mail rate is 30 cents—prepayment optional.—*Union.*

BUSINESS NOTICES.

GREAT BARGAINS.

Carpetings 25 per cent Less than Former Prices.

Elegant velvet and tapestry carpeting from the recent large auction sales, now selling for less than the cost of importation.

New style velvet, 75c. to $1.25 per yard.
New styles tapestry, 50c. to 75c. per yard.
New styles Brussels, 50c. to 62c. per yard.
New styles 3-ply, 50c. to 62c. per yard.
New styles superfine ingrain, 50c. to 75c. per yard.
Ingrain, 25c. to 3c. per yard.
Also, a large stock of new patterns oil cloths, and all other goods pertaining to the trade usually low.

SMITH & LOUNSBERRY, No. 69 Broadway, near Grand-st., above stairs.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEPOT FOR THE SALE of DEBELLEM'S CELEBRATED VEGETABLE PILLS FOR FEVER AND AGUE.—Owing to the unprecedented demand for this most specific for fever and ague, a wholesale and retail depot has been opened at No. 80 Broadway, nearly opposite the Tabernacle. The inventor of the remedy, Mr. DEBELLEM, will be in constant attendance, and advice to meet the particular case in each case will upon patients will be given gratuitously by him.

These pills are warranted to cure the ague in every case.

Orders from the City trade, and from dealers generally, are respectfully solicited.

C. D. DEBELLEM, Agent, No. 80 Broadway.

FURS! FURS!—LADIES' FURS OF EXTRA QUALITY, and of our own manufacture, such as Coats, Cloaks, Victorines, Cuffs and Collars, to suit the fancy particular and fashions of the same. EMERY & CO., Hudson's Hotel, Broadway.

INNOCENT BUT POTENT.—BRANDRETH'S PILLS.—The never failing remedy, whose fame for purifying the blood is now extended to every part of the civilized world, and should be in the possession of every one who values health. One or two doses in the commencement have saved many an hour of sickness and suffering. Four pills in the beginning, is more efficacious than four times the quantity when the disease is established.

Man will be born to days of blood, consequent to what has been, to his knowledge, the inheritance, as he has grown up, of disease, infirmities and sufferings, which he earthly power knew how to alleviate, until BRANDRETH'S PILLS were presented to the world. The weak, the feeble, the infirm, the nervous, the diseased, are in a few days astonished by their wonderful effects. Cures, which have been repeated by perseverance, without the presence of a physician. Adapted to all circumstances and situations, they are the best medicine ever intended for families, or to be taken on travelling, or any and every occasion, without the change of diet, particular regard, or even the least inconvenience only.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS are sold at 25 cents per box, with full directions, at the Principal Office, Brandreth Building, Entrance No. 43 Canal-st.

FERNHAM'S TROUPE HAD THEIR BEAUTIFUL establishment crowded to each entertainment to-day, and in the afternoon the ladies were fully satisfied that it is full feather. In the evening one of the largest and most fashionable and delighted audiences were present that we have ever seen in that delightful resort. The programme for this evening is such as to ensure a large attendance, and the Royal Cadets Band, in attendance, will, if we would avoid a pleasant evening, stay in at No. 444 Broadway this evening.

A FURTHER REMARK.—IT IS ONLY NECESSARY to repeat, as the ladies are now busy, Mr. BROOKS stock of theatrical, elegant and comfortable articles, in variety and variety, is unequal, and that his charges are very low. Wigs, etc., at No. 308 Bowery, or at No. 308 Broadway.

WOLFE'S SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS.—Purchasers of Wolfe's Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps are hereby notified that a new tariff of prices have been made out, which can be had, on application, at the office of the Schiedam, No. 162 Water-st.

GODFREY WOLFE.

GREAT BARGAINS TO BE HAD IN CELEBRATED Pianos and Melodeons, to be selected from the largest assortment in the United States. Such instruments, fashionable in tone. Cash paid for second hand pianos.

HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

WRALIO HAS JUST ISSUED A NEW STYLE OF Hatting, and Winter HATS, which for variety, nothing else has been issued since 1848. His hats are unequalled, and his prices are reasonable. Corner of Broad-way and Cortlandt.

JAMES LUTLER & CO., MERCHANT TAILORS, No. 128 Broadway, have just received from Paris, London and Boston a large assortment of goods, which they will make up in the latest and most fashionable manner, and at the lowest prices.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Message and the Supreme Court—Decisions of Foreign Affairs.

Correspondence of the Saturday Sun.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 29, 1854.

All the clouds and appearances about the President's message will soon be dispersed. There will be no new shot, no contrivance, no effort to run the evanescent events of the times. The President's message will show General PIERCE to stand where he always stood—on broad national grounds, and on the principles of his Inaugural. The public mind, which has been kept in a painful state of suspense by a portion of the press, will be tranquillized, and the nightmarishness of war and bloodshed will vanish. Write at the same time, the tone of the message will fully sustain the assertion here.

The Foreign relations, though at different periods sufficiently complicated, have been conducted with dignity and skill, and may well challenge the minutest scrutiny at the hands of Congress. The more the public and the world will know of them, the more they will redound to the honor of the Administration.

The Patent Office, under the present very able administration of Judge MASON, is fully realizing the expectations of inventors and the public. When Judge MASON entered upon the perplexing and arduous duties of his Department—the Patent Office is indeed large and important enough to be called a Department—there were 900 applications waiting the action of the Commissioner. These have all been disposed of, together with about 4,000 cases that have occurred since, or are expected to come up for decision before the first of January next. Of this number about 1,000 may be expected to result in the granting of patents; the other 3,400 will be or have already been rejected. These figures show no falling off in the inventive genius of the United States, but on the contrary, an increase of nearly one hundred per cent in comparison with former years.

Prompt decisions in the case of applications for patents are not only a great public saving, (because the public, while the patent is withheld, loses the benefit of the invention,) but also the great convenience to the inventors, who have often spent their last penny in perfecting their inventions, and can but ill afford being kept here in Washington for the space of 6, 9, and 12 months, (as they used to be,) or employ agents to attend to their business for them.

The forthcoming report of the Commissioner will be one of the most instructive documents issued from any of the departments. It will be got up in better style than any of its predecessors, and contain a neat, comprehensive, and intelligible record of all the inventions patented during the year, with recommendations for the publication of a manual of all inventions patented since the establishment of the office. This would constitute the history of the intellectual development of the country, and serve as a guide to all inventors not to throw away their mind and time on what has already been done, while it would lead to the perfection and application of many a principle heretofore but imperfectly applied to practice.

"ARTEMUS."

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 27.

The last European news is evidently not favorable to the Allies, and Austria, accordingly, is again granting Russia time to make up her mind whether she will accept the "four points" or not. The war, under the most favorable circumstances, must last now for several years, and so, so far, we have felt all the pernicious effects of it in our commerce and monetary relations, we shall, by continuing quiet and disappointed spectators, reap all the benefits of it in a very short time. While Europe is at war she will make no progress in the arts of civilization; while we are at peace with all the world, we shall continue to develop the immense resources of our country. There is no territorial acquisition, however valuable, which at this crisis would justify a war, to compensate us for the losses we might sustain during a protracted war. Not that we fear to be actually damaged by the attacks of an enemy, but that we should lose the advantages resulting from our neutral position.

Some three or four days ago I mentioned, in one of my letters, six distinct cases, in which the Government and the people of this country may consider themselves aggrieved by the joint action of England and France, in regard to the United States. These cases were briefly the joint remonstrance of England and France against the annexation of Texas, their joint opposition to the acquisition by the United States of the Island of Cuba, of the Sandwich Island, of a dépôt for coal at Samana, in the Island of San Domingo, of a guano island in the Pacific, and of a right of way across the Isthmus. Finally, the joint cooperation of our old and cherished ally, France, with our hereditary rival, England, in the Bay of Central America. I have since learned three more cases of peculiar remonstrance on the part of England, which deserve a passing notice. There is somewhere near the Arctic Circle, in the Atlantic Ocean, an uninhabited island, called, I believe, Cumberland Island, on which an adventurous Yankee undertook to catch seals and to build himself a hut. This gave great offence to England, and was actually made the subject of a Governmental complaint officially preferred by Mr. CRAMPTON, the British Minister here in Washington. What a mighty Empire Great Britain is, to put down the Czar on one side the globe, and the Yankee seal-hunter, on the Island of Cumberland, on the other!

Again, when Commodore PERRY, while visiting a group of Islands called Ladrones, (there are several groups of islands that have received that name,) remonstrated with the inhabitants for the lease of a coal yard to serve as a depôt for coal to our future steamers to Japan and China, the British Admiral of the station signified high displeasure to Commodore PERRY, without, however, detaining him from his purpose. Mark, these islands are not under any European Government, and have never been taken possession of in the name of any king or crown. They are inhabited by the universal oceanic race, caused by a few runaway sailors from the ships of all nations, including English, French, American and Chinese. These note, to be sure, are not directly countenanced by the British Government, for the Admiral could have had no instructions from home; but it clearly indicates the general feeling of the British Government, as endorsed by its officers at home and on distant stations.

Finally, what shall we say to British Consul MILLER's speech to the King of the Sandwich Islands, in which he warns his Majesty against the evils of annexing himself to the United States, and the superior advantages that would result to him, his family, and his people, from an official connection with Great Britain? Surely Mr. MILLER has acted without instruction; but that does not his zeal prove the mode in which his Government would have expected him to act, were the coast clear on all sides, and were English forces not demanded in another quarter of the globe? Mr. MILLER has had more zeal than discretion, and his conduct will probably be disavowed; but his services will not be forgotten, and he will be rewarded at some more propitious time.

There is nothing so supremely ridiculous as the warning given by this Mr. MILLER to the King of the Sandwich Islands, that in case of an annexation to the United States, he and his people will not enjoy full equality with the people of the United States. The United States are the only country in the world which has recognized the principle of popular sovereignty, and which grants even to man annexed by conquest, the privilege of self-government, and a delegate or representative in the American Congress. Where is the British colony or possession whose people, even if of English extraction, are represented in the British Parliament? What equality with the highest taxpayer and voter in England, does a prince in India, subject to the British sceptre, enjoy? What is the condition of the aborigines in all the Oceanic Islands subject to the British dominions?

It is not strange that while the United States rejoiced at the conquest of Algiers by the French—while we exhibited not the least jealousy or envy at the extension of British power in Asia—while we hailed with joy the progress of British power and civilization in Australia, and looked upon the magnificence of Hong Kong by England as a triumph of modern commerce over ancient and bigoted restrictions, England, and our old and cherished ally, France, should grudge us every inch of territory acquired by our enterprise and valor, and undertake to check us in extending the influence of civilization and learning over this beautiful Continent!

Is not every inch of American territory a market for European commerce and manufactures? How are France and England able to defray the enormous expenses of their respective Governments, but by the profits resulting from their trade with the United States?

What benefit did England and France derive from California while it was a Mexican Province? and how many millions of profit on French and English articles of consumption have since found their way to the vaults of the Banks of England and France? There has been a continual stream of gold to Europe ever since, and yet France and England grumble and talk of our growing dispositions. This is truly quarreling with their own prosperity, and is treated English-like—with their

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THE SECOND DAY'S SESSION.

Mr. BAYARD, Boston Institute, said: I thought that I would give you a few particulars concerning the late massacre on the South bank of Platte River, which occurred Oct. 25, about 6 o'clock P. M. We had halted and the cattle were driven about miles above Fort Kearney.

Our party, a number of eight, on reaching Fort Kearney, camped on the banks of the above named stream. At 4 o'clock, the 25th inst. During the afternoon, three Indians came to camp and seemed anxious to trade. I informed them that we did not wish to trade at present, but that I would give them some tobacco which I did. They seemed perfectly contented and left.

We were just seated when the report of a rifle and the dead body of one of our companions told plainly that "Indians were about." SAM MANTEL, whose name is known throughout the country—who was acting as our guide—told us to "take to the wagon." We did so just in time to see fifteen savage looking fellows emerge from the woods, "armed to the teeth." SAM MANTEL told us to "pick our men and fire." We did so, and some three or four fell to the ground. They fled to the woods. I thought they had left us entirely, and offered to recommence. All gave their consent, and I started, but hardly did I proceed ten paces before the remainder of them came rushing towards me, halooing and whooping loud enough to deafen any one.

Luckily for me, my companions were ready to receive them. Already had the front Indian raised his rifle to shoot, when the low voice of SAM MANTEL said, "Fire!" Fire they did, and three or four more fell to the ground to rise no more. Then out rushed my party, and then came the hand to hand fight. During this onset I got wounded in the ankle. But they fled across the river and standing on the south bank, firing at them, but to no effect. At any rate the day was ours, the victory won by half their number.

Mr. MANTEL, thinking it best to return and inform those who were behind us of their danger, if they were not prepared, I sent a report of the affair to Fort Kearney by a stranger.

I would sooner not give the names of the rest of the party without their permission. Let it suffice that four of our number got killed.

With great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

WESTON, Nov. 7, 1854. ODOLPHUS WOLFE, Jr.

Young Holt, the waiter at the Quincy House, Boston, through whose innocent means Bemis was shot on Saturday evening last, makes the following artless statement: "Several others and myself were in the porter's room, all standing but me; I was seated on a stool. The porter had a small self-cocked pistol, which was for sale the night previous, and had been passed round in the room, and examined and snapped by different persons. Others had it that night looking at it. I took it, and supposing it to be in the same condition, I handled it in the some careless manner, regardless where it was aimed. I neither pointed it at myself nor any other one intentionally. I snapped it, and to my horrid surprise it was charged. I had shot my best friend. He still lives, but there is little hope; but by the grace of God may he recover. I was 10 that day. It will leave a sad birth-day recollection impressed upon my mind."

In Accomac County, Va., an amiable young man named James Ames had a dispute with his step father, and ripped open his bowels from the breast down, laid open his scarf an inch or two, then propped him up against a fence and cut his throat from ear to ear, and was convicted in a court of murder of the second degree, and sentenced to 10 years imprisonment. Hon. Henry A. Wise defended him, and saved his life by one of the most thrilling appeals ever listened to.

The *Scientific American* calls the attention of inventors to a recent change in the rules of the Patent Office, by which it requires inventors who send models to the Patent Office to construct them so that their size shall not exceed twelve inches in any direction. If the model exceeds this size even by an inch, it cannot be received, though the Office will reduce the model to the required size at the inventor's expense. The *American* complains of this rule as involving a needless expense to the inventor.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ FRUIT and ORNAMENTAL TREES and PLANTS—including everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New-York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address R. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

☞ Redding's Russia Salve—25 Cents a Box—A Boston remedy of 30 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Scalds, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. OLICKENEE & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; and WM. S. KIRKER, Philadelphia. REDDING & CO., Boston.

☞ Health, Life and Vigor Restored.—DR. MORSE'S INVIGORATING CORDIAL will relieve the most debilitated in a fortnight, every disorder incident to the digestive apparatus, restore the appetite, give vigor and strength, hardens the muscles, braces the nerves, gives elasticity to the spirits, renews the mental energies, vanishes despondency, insanity or the melancholy frame is soon robed in smiles; allays irritations, relaxes the disordered nerve, invigorates, and imparts the elasticity of youth and may be taken without fear by the delicate maiden, wife or mother, as it is composed solely of the juices of rare Oriental herbs, potent only to invigorate, exhilarate and restore.

If the system has become reduced by improper indulgences, the Cordial will infuse a more vigorous vitality into every organ. The mortals resulting from late hours, and close application to study of any kind, is quickly removed by its action, and indeed engaged in no occupation, pursuing, and subjected to inconvenience therefrom, will find it a safe and healthy stimulant. Where the circulation of the blood is sluggish, or any of the functions of the body are disordered or impaired, this Cordial will restore the natural action and consequently permit the energy to the nervous and sanguiferous organs.

CAUTION.

DR. MORSE'S INVIGORATING CORDIAL has been counterfeited by some unprincipled villains.

In future all the genuine Cordial will have the signature in Scarlet pasted over the cork of each bottle, and the following words blown in the glass:

DR. MORSE'S INVIGORATING CORDIAL.
C. H. RING, PROPRIETOR, N. Y.

The Cordial is put up, highly concentrated, in pint bottles.

Price $2 per bottle, two for $3, six for $12.

C. H. RING, Proprietor, No. 190 Broadway, New-York.

☞ Scientific Lectures before the Mercantile Library Association.—The Board of Directors of the Mercantile Library Association have arranged a Course of Eight Lectures upon scientific subjects, to be delivered in the new Lecture Room of the Association, Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

The following named gentlemen have accepted invitations, and will Lecture upon subjects peculiarly adapted to awaken interest and impart information. The Lectures will be delivered in the following order:

Dec. 1 and 7.—Prof. A. GUYOT, of Harvard University, Subject—*The Formation of the Oceans, and the Phenomena of the Alps.*

Dec. 11 and 14.—Prof. JOHN TORREY, of New-York, Subject—*The Phenomena of Gases.*

Dec. 18 and 21.—Prof. HENRY D. ROGERS, of Boston, Subject—*Geology.*

Dec. 28 and 29.—Prof. STEPHEN ALEXANDER, College of New Jersey, Subject—*Astronomy.*

Tickets to the Course, $1.50; Gentlemen and Lady, $4; Members, $1.50; Gentlemen and Lady, $3.50. Single Lectures, 50cts.; Gentlemen and Lady, 75cts.; Members, 25cts. Schools and parties purchasing more than 10 Tickets, will be admitted upon the same terms as Members.

DOUGLAS LEFFINGWELL,
FRANK W. BALLARD,
JOHN CREEAR, } Lecture Committee.

Stockholders of the Clinton Hall Association are entitled to tickets on equal terms with Members of the Mercantile Library Association.

☞ New-York Young Men's Christian Association.—The first of a course of Ten Lectures before this Association will be delivered by Rev. G. W. BETHUNE, D.D., in the Broadway Tabernacle, on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 1, at 8 o'clock. Subsequent lectures of the course will be delivered by JOHN McCLINTOCK, Esq., on French opera, Dec. 6; Rev. Dr. Bethune—*The Beautiful in Nature and Art.*

Dec. 13, Right Rev. Mahon Hopkins, of Vermont. Subject—*The Ever Administration of the Law as the Sustaining Motion of Government.* Hon. G. P. MARSH, ex-U. S. Minister to Turkey—Sketches on Turkey. Rev. R. MURRAY, of Elizabeth, N. J.; Rev. Dr. ADAMS, J. R. WALDRON, of this City, and others.

Tickets for the Course, $2; single admission, 25 cents. To be had of the door on the evenings of the Lectures, of B. F. HANIFORD, Treasurer, No. 356 Broadway, and of A. D. F. RANDOLPH, Bookstore, Broadway, corner Ainslie-st. BENJAMIN LORD,
Chairman of Committee.

☞ Whitehall Industrial Home Association, No. 3.—The members are hereby notified that the assessment levied on them must be paid by Dec. 1, or fines will be charged upon the same as it is requisite that such a timely should pay the same immediately, so as to enable the Association to proceed with the grading.

N. B.—On Friday evening, Dec. 8, there will be sold at public auction, 4 shares of the same. The terms of the sale are 10 per cent on the day of sale, and 10 per cent. monthly, until the amount bid shall be cancelled.

P. S.—Members desirous of taking their deeds can do so on the payment of $100 per 4 acre.

By order of the Association.

J. A. HARRINGTON, Secretary.

☞ Mercantile Library Lectures.—A Lecture will be delivered on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 1, at 8 o'clock, in the lecture room, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, by T. B. BROOKS, Esq., of Louisiana, Subject—Cuba. Mr. Brooks will speak as a citizen. Tickets 50 cents each; Gentleman and Lady, 75 cents; Members, 25 cents. Stockholders of the Clinton Hall Association are entitled to tickets on equal terms with Members.

DOUGLAS LEFFINGWELL,
FRANK W. BALLARD,
JOHN CREEAR, } Lecture Committee.

☞ Anti-Slavery.—Rev. Mr. Green, of the Course will be given, Rev. JOSHUA R. GREENE, at the Tabernacle, on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 5, at 7 o'clock. Admission 25 cents. Season Tickets, admitting a lady and gentleman to the remaining thirteen Lectures, $1.

A Pressure on the Lungs.

Are your chests with frozen charms?
Are your hearts with freezing alarms?
Do you fear your lungs are weak?
Do you fear your lungs are sick?
Do you think of asthma that?
Do you, we would gently hint,

Go to the Bible of the prescriptions, and secure a Bottle of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, or, G. W. RING, No. 190 Broadway. Price 50 cents.

☞ Young Men's Christian Association.—The first of a course of two Lectures before this Association will be delivered by Rev. Dr. BETHUNE, in the Broadway Tabernacle, on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 1, at 8 o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents.

S. LORD, Chairman of Committee.

☞ Extraordinary Phenomenon!—THE HYBRID OR BEAR WOMAN will commence holding her levees at Gothic Hall, No. 548 Broadway, THIS DAY. See Advertisement.

☞ Veterans of the War of 1812.—A monthly meeting at the "Fair" on FRIDAY, the 1st December, at 7 P. M. By order L. W. JONES, Major Comdg'g.
A. DALLY, Jr., Adjutant.

PERSONAL.

ELIAS, YANKEE AND BENJAMIN WAYLAND.—Do you want your pocket picked? Do you want to see the fun? Do you want your watch stolen? Do you want your pocket picked? Do you want your watch stolen? Do you want your pocket picked? Do you want your watch stolen? Do you want your pocket picked

THE MEXICAN FRONTIER.

[illegible] Mexicans—Legal Inquiry—Secret Investigations.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times:

BRAZORIA, Texas, Sunday, Oct. 29, 1854.

When my last—detained in part here nearly two weeks in consequence of very high winds having blown the water off the bar and shut the small steamer in—nothing of very special interest has occurred, save, perhaps, the preliminary examination before the United States Commissioner of some of the leaders of the revolutionary party on a violation of the famous neutrality act of 1818. I doubt very much if the Congress framing this slippery act had an idea at the time how important it would become thirty or forty years afterwards, or it would have made it plainer, and not so liable to abuse and misconstruction. As it is, lawyers wrangle over it; judges are halted between contradictory opinions; commissioners appeal to the military—the military, for want of means, call up the Commissioner, who implores somebody to make an affidavit, are they can stir up the Marshal, who stirs up the whole town, who generally know nothing about it. And so this "cramped here" affair has turned out; the offenders, who know all about it, feeling no concern, and snapping their fingers at this revolutionary Court of Chancery. Singular to relate, it was left for an old Mexican, who could not write his name, to make the necessary affidavit. Quite a number of witnesses, civil and military, of various congress and colors, were summoned, who all testified to one fact with considerable accuracy and emphasis; that is, that they *knew nothing* about it. Some citizens whispered that those who were likely to know *something* about it, were not on the Marshal's list; while others were inclined to smile at the Commissioner (PARKER) sitting in judgment on the filibustiers, whereas he, but two years before, had played a prominent part under CARAVAJAL. There was no necessity for this last, for so far as my eyes and ears served me, the Commissioner proceed his examination with energy and ability, and an evident determination to perform his functions according to his office, and not to his predilections or sympathies. As he elicited nothing, the parties were discharged; the United States, of course, footing up the cost of the entertainment.

The city is still overrun with the dregs of the late revolutionary army of the State of Tamaulipas. They wander about in their sombreros and blankets, many of them fishy and diseased, eating nobody knows what or where, and lighting at night for some place to sleep, which the watch dog is unwilling to grant or share with him. Some assert they receive a weekly stipend from some secret source, but if they do, it is immediately transfused to the whisky shops. It is well that Providence has thus far kept the dreadful scourge, now so soon again preying upon the vitals of the South, from our midst; for with such material the whole place would become a lazar-house. There is two months yet before frost—ample time for the disease to run its malignant course.

Rumors of a reorganization of this force are fast becoming hushed up. They left their country for their country's good, many of them, and it is no breach of hospitality to wish them back again. Time, however, fixes all things, solving many difficulties that for the moment perplex poor mortals; it will doubtless dispose of these gentry as may please the great Ruler of all nations. We hear nothing definite of the revolution in full blast in other parts of Mexico. In fact, our most reliable intelligence on this head comes by way of your City and New-Orleans.

The steamer should now be on her way with just one month's mail from the United States. This expectation is not altogether paradoxical, for practically, Texas is not considered one of the sisterhood. It is a kind of foreign tour to go to her; and indeed, should two travelers start from New-York, one to go to Texas and back, and the other to travel over Europe, it is a little doubtful which would return first. It is certainly quite doubtful if the former ever got back, unless he had a case-hardened constitution. There can be no question as to the relative health of the North and South, as there can be none to the energy and intelligence of the people. Yearly the great flood of death hemes over the Southern States, and yearly the cry for help goes up from their principal cities and towns. For ten months in twelve the blazing sun scorches her people and turns the water of the west bay east and pools into stagnant vapor, poisoning alike the heated atmosphere and the springs of human life. Loss and loss has become the deadly equals, till now it is of yearly occurrence, and will continue so, till God stretches forth his hand and listens to the feelings and humiliations of a sorely afflicted people.

We are awaiting the mail with anxiety, as it is our only communication with the outer world and dear friends in the land of milk and honey. You, who have a mail poured on your daily lap, snuff up the pure air of New-York, and live in an unceasing whirl of comforts, have pity on the poor sprawling on the frontier, living principally on pills and stock crumbs as you may expect to him. As you are go the heretofore, don't come down, but remember us in your prayers—we have need of them, and say a word too for Congress.

The annexation of Texas is a political question which has been sufficiently discussed, and to which I will add nothing. She has cost much blood and treasure, and it is doubtful if she ever pays for herself or her keeping; particularly with leagues on leagues of land at ten cents an acre, and no good markets or monopolies. People will differ in opinion—they have done so since the world began—and, I am well aware that many a soul flatters itself into the belief that Texas is a garden spot, destined soon to become a rich and mighty State. So far as area is concerned, I admit that she is, but somehow heaven does not favor her. I speak more particularly of the portion bordering on the lower Rio Grande. Miles and miles stretch away, with here and there a stock ranche half concealed in the wild growth; or perchance a flock of sheep or goats grazing in the luxuriant grass and guarded from the wolves by some hired shepherd. A vast change must come over the tastes of men as well as the blessings the Almighty bestows on tillage, ere Texas can ever equal New-York or Pennsylvania. To this partial improvement of nature must be added the forays of the predatory bands of Indians surrounding her, who will never cease making them all war to extermination. A corporal's guard can live and die, but never perform what numbers alone can. It is useless, say some, for a pack-horse is made of a firm and they are driven to death without any result. Oh! that there was some organ to communicate to Congress—if it were willing to turn aside from wrangling and listen but for one day—the agony which since the Mexican War have fastened themselves on our little Army, spread out as it is like a geometric line six to one, with a handful on the mountain and a few more cooped up in the valleys. One company of a regiment in one place, and another two thousand miles away—making no effective organization about as great as there is in any other way. I am republican enough to believe that a standing army, anything like those of great nations, is unwanted in our institutions; but, at the same time, I have seen enough in my travels to be convinced that the burden of Washington which, but to shame, and it will yet, by-and-by, on all is gone, a profoundly thinking man.

Speaking his annexation of Sonora at the close of the Mexican war, there is additional guaranty in the remarks of a celebrated historian, who, perhaps, was laughing, they said to judge us correctly, yet give the devil his due when he is right. Alluding, I mean, the Mexicans—not the devil. "Of all harvests, the amount of military force in the latest meridian, when the magnitude of the resources of the Republic are taken into view, and the vast extent of frontier they have to defend." Non-combatants may construe this as complimentary; gentlemen with bronzed faces and rusty guns do not such thing. They have learned at utility what he means, and what it never is disbelieve per se. Once effectually restrain the incursions of the Indians by decisive blows, and the settlers may come so forward up the Guadalupe security as to protect each other, when the supernumerary troops, if any, may of course, be disbanded. Until this is done, Texas must stand about where she is now. Emigration—her only hope—cannot take place while there exists such insecurity of life and property. But enough about Texas; the world, like the people in it, will grow wiser as it grows older. There's wisdom for you!

Has you reported about the city—let it have its title, for there is something in a name—that SANTA ANNA has offered pardon to the revolutionists now quartered among us. I hope it is so, for at least one reason, which may be gathered from what I have already said. Should it be true, it is a good stroke of policy on the part of his Serene Highness, (Theobus) what an Oriental title!) as well as a praiseworthy charity to ignorant and suffering humanity.

The *Nautilus* has arrived within the last hour, and I hope to see 36 well jammed with the DAILY TIMES. Anything from the North, it nothing but the wind! Even that is refreshing, for it comes from home, while from home it brings memories which play round the heart so tenderly, and which never die. I have had the honor to address several letters from this region to the TIMES, which have kindly been published, and which, I trust, may have been of some interest to those who cast an eye so far southward. Mainly, they have been on public events; while, occasionally, I could not resist touching on a subject concerning which the general reader probably felt not so much interest as myself. For a time my calling may lead me to be—not a "Saber," (would it were so,) but—a hunter of men, and these letters must be suspended, with a promise, however, of resuming them on different and more agreeable topics, should all hands be willing.

AMERICAN STATISTICS.

The Population, Occupations, Productions, &c., of the United States.

INTERESTING STATISTICAL FACTS.

We find some interesting statistics in the recently published appendix to the Census compiled and published by Prof. DE BOW, of the Census Bureau—some of the most important of which we give below:

The foreign born population, which is less than one-eighth of the native white and free colored in the Union, is less than one-fifteenth in the South, about one-twentieth in the Southwest, and one-fifth in the Middle States. In the Eastern and Northwestern States, the proportion is nearly the same as the average of the Union.

The number of foreigners who arrived in the United States since 1790 may be stated as follows. The arrivals from 1790 to 1820 are given on the authority of Professor TUCKER; those subsequent to that period are obtained from the Custom-House reports:

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGNERS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Years.	Arrivals.	Years.	Arrivals.
1790 to 1800	[illegible]	1825–26	26,476
1800 to 1810	70,000	1826–27	18,875
1810 to 1820	114,000	1827–28	27,382
1820–21	8,385	1828–29	26,331
1821–22	9,624	1829–30	24,189
1822–23	6,911	1830–31	23,418
1823–24	7,598	1841–42	104,565
1824–25	10,199	1842–43	78,615
1825–26	18,441	1843–44	74,282
1826–27	12,816	1844–45	114,371
1827–28	20,731	1845–46	154,416
1828–29	22,520	1846–47	234,474
1829–30	23,126	1847–48	299,601
1830–31	22,457	1848 (15 months)	226,527
1831–32	32,892	1849	297,024
1832–33	33,381	1850	371,603
1833–34	40,067	1851 (15 months)	422,437
1834–35	45,374	1852	372,731
1835–36	52,496	1853	368,645

PROPORTION OF NATIVE TO FOREIGN BORN IN DIFFERENT SECTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES—WHITE AND FREE COLORED.

Sections.	Total free population.	Total foreign population.	Proportion of foreign to native, per cent.
Eastern	3,094,067	280,260	9.05
Middle	3,947,729	1,400,647	35.44
Southern	3,242,342	41,150	1.26
Southwestern	1,970,331	100,282	5.08
Northwestern and Territories	3,557,389	100,300	12.73
Total	17,812,858	1,922,648	10.79

VALUE OF THE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS OF THE UNITED STATES, 1850.

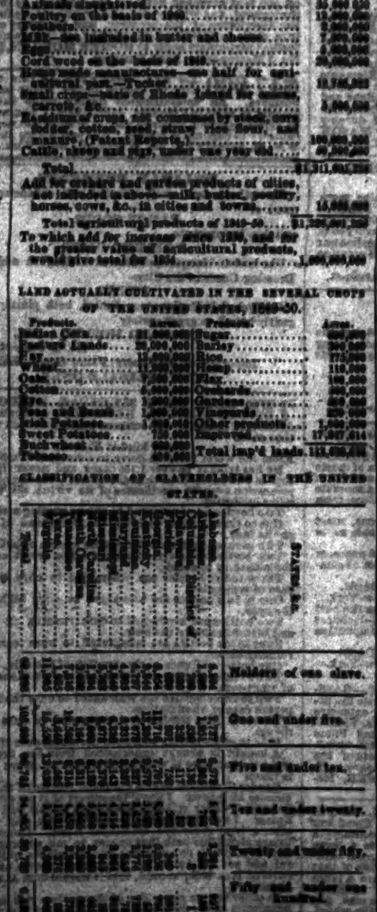
Products.	Value.	Products.	Value.
Indian Corn	$[illegible]	Market garden products	[illegible]
Wheat	[illegible]	Cheese	[illegible]
Cotton	[illegible]	Honey	[illegible]
Hay	[illegible]	Butter	[illegible]
Oats	[illegible]	Barley	[illegible]
Rice	[illegible]	Wool	[illegible]
Rye	[illegible]	Beeswax and Honey	[illegible]
Potatoes, Irish	[illegible]	Hops	[illegible]
Potatoes, sweet	[illegible]	Clover seed	[illegible]
Tobacco	[illegible]	Maple Sugar	[illegible]
Cane sugar	[illegible]	Hemp	[illegible]
Rice	[illegible]	Flax	[illegible]
Buckwheat	[illegible]	Flax seed	[illegible]
Peas and Beans	[illegible]	Wine	[illegible]
		Silk Cocoons	[illegible]

Products.	Value.
Livestock, over one year old—annual product	$175,000,000
Animals slaughtered	[illegible]
Poultry on the hoof in 1850	[illegible]
Produce	[illegible]
Milk—not included in butter and cheese	[illegible]
Eggs	[illegible]
Good wood on the stump in 1850	[illegible]
Home made manufactures—one half for agricultural part—Tucker	[illegible]
Small crops—taste of Rhode Island for market garden, &c.	[illegible]
Madder, of green, converted by stock, and fodder, cotton seed, straw rice flour, and manure, (Patent Reports)	[illegible]
Cattle, sheep and pigs, under one year old	[illegible]
Total	$1,311,[illegible]
Add for orchard and garden products of cities, not included in above—milk, butter, poultry, horses, cows, &c., in cities and towns	[illegible]
Total agricultural products of 1849–50	$1,[illegible]
To which add for increase since 1850, and for the greater value of agricultural products, would give total for 1854	[illegible]

LAND ACTUALLY CULTIVATED IN THE SEVERAL CROPS OF THE UNITED STATES, 1849–50.

Products.	Acres.	Products.	Acres.
Indian Corn	[illegible]	Sugar	[illegible]
Pasture Lands	[illegible]	Barley	[illegible]
Hay	[illegible]	Rice	[illegible]
Wheat	[illegible]	Hemp	[illegible]
Oats	[illegible]	Flax	[illegible]
Cotton	[illegible]	Orchards	[illegible]
Rye	[illegible]	Gardens	[illegible]
Peas and Beans	[illegible]	Vineyards	[illegible]
Irish Potatoes	[illegible]	Other products	[illegible]
Sweet Potatoes	[illegible]	Improved lands	17,207,814
Buckwheat	[illegible]	Total imp'd lands	113,032,614
Tobacco	[illegible]		

CLASSIFICATION OF SLAVEHOLDERS IN THE UNITED STATES.



OCCUPATIONS OF THE MALE POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES, OVER FIFTEEN YEARS OF AGE, 1850—WHITE AND FREE COLORED.

Occupations.	Number.	Occupations.	Number.
Agriculturists	[illegible]	Mill men	[illegible]
Miners	[illegible]	Mariners	[illegible]
Agricultural implement makers	[illegible]	Machinists and planing mill men	[illegible]
Artificial and mechanical instrument makers	[illegible]	Mint makers	[illegible]
Engineers	[illegible]	Musical makers	[illegible]
Apothecaries	[illegible]	Musical makers	[illegible]
Architects	[illegible]	Musical composers and performers	[illegible]
Armorers	[illegible]	Navigators	[illegible]
Art, fancy and ornamental	[illegible]	Painters	[illegible]
Artists	[illegible]	Painters, glass, and varnishers	[illegible]
Astronomers, meteorological and nautical instrument makers	[illegible]	Paper makers	[illegible]
Authors	[illegible]	Pattern makers	[illegible]
Bakers	[illegible]	Pedlers	[illegible]
Bankers	[illegible]	Pewterers and tinsmiths	[illegible]
Book and literature officers	[illegible]	Philosophical instrument makers	[illegible]
Barbers	[illegible]	Physicians	[illegible]
Barkeepers	[illegible]	Piano-forte and musical instrument makers	[illegible]
Basket makers	[illegible]	Pilots	[illegible]
Bell and brass founders	[illegible]	Pipe manufacturers	[illegible]
Bell hangers and locksmiths	[illegible]	Pipe makers	[illegible]
Bellows makers	[illegible]	Plane makers	[illegible]
Blacking manufacturers	[illegible]	Planters	[illegible]
Boots and shoes	[illegible]	Plaster figure makers	[illegible]
Blind and white smiths	[illegible]	Plasterers	[illegible]
Block and pump makers	[illegible]	Plumbers	[illegible]
Boarding house keepers	[illegible]	Pocket book manufacturers	[illegible]
Boat builders	[illegible]	Porter merchants	[illegible]
Bolter makers	[illegible]	Porters and carriers	[illegible]
Bookbinders	[illegible]	Pot and pearl ash manufacturers	[illegible]
Booksellers and stationers	[illegible]	Polishers and finishers	[illegible]
Brewers	[illegible]	Potters	[illegible]
Brick makers	[illegible]	Powder manufacturers	[illegible]
Bridge and dock builders	[illegible]	Printers	[illegible]
Brokers	[illegible]	Professors and Teachers	[illegible]
Broom makers	[illegible]	Provisions and provision dealers	[illegible]
Brush makers	[illegible]	Professors	[illegible]
Building material dealers	[illegible]	Publishers	[illegible]
Butchers	[illegible]	Quarrymen	[illegible]
Button makers	[illegible]	Rag collectors	[illegible]
Cabinet and chair makers	[illegible]	Railroad men	[illegible]
Calico printers	[illegible]	Razor makers	[illegible]
Card manufacturers	[illegible]	Reed and hook makers	[illegible]
Carpenters	[illegible]	Refectory keepers	[illegible]
Carpet makers	[illegible]	Refiners	[illegible]
Carriers	[illegible]	Reporters	[illegible]
Carriages and gilders	[illegible]	Riggers	[illegible]
Cattle dealers	[illegible]	Rope and cord makers	[illegible]
Cauliers	[illegible]	Saddle and harness makers	[illegible]
Cement makers	[illegible]	Safe makers	[illegible]
Chemists	[illegible]	Sail makers	[illegible]
Charcoal burners	[illegible]	Salt makers	[illegible]
Chemical manufacturers	[illegible]	Sash and blind makers	[illegible]
Chimney sweeps	[illegible]	Saw makers	[illegible]
Chocolate manufacturers	[illegible]	Scale makers	[illegible]
Clergymen	[illegible]	Scale makers	[illegible]
Clerks, county and town officers	[illegible]	Scourers	[illegible]
Civil engineers	[illegible]	Screw makers	[illegible]
Clerks	[illegible]	Sculptors	[illegible]
Clergymen	[illegible]	Servants	[illegible]
Clock makers	[illegible]	Sextons	[illegible]
Clothiers	[illegible]	Shing'e makers	[illegible]
Clock manufacturers	[illegible]	Ship carpenters	[illegible]
Cook makers	[illegible]	Shoe binders	[illegible]
Collectors	[illegible]	Shoe leg makers	[illegible]
Collieries	[illegible]	Shot manufacturers	[illegible]
Comb makers	[illegible]	Showmen	[illegible]
Cotton gin manufacturers	[illegible]	Silk manufacturers	[illegible]
Coffins	[illegible]	Silver smiths	[illegible]
Confectioners	[illegible]	Spinners	[illegible]
Cooper	[illegible]	Spoon manufacturers	[illegible]
Coppersmiths	[illegible]	Spring makers	[illegible]
Cordwainers	[illegible]	Stamp makers	[illegible]
Cotton manufacturers	[illegible]	Stave makers	[illegible]
Cutlers	[illegible]	Stew workers	[illegible]
Dairymen	[illegible]	Stonemen	[illegible]
Daguerreotypists	[illegible]	Stone manufacturers	[illegible]
Dairy and milkmen	[illegible]	Gun makers	[illegible]
Drovers	[illegible]	Surgical instrument makers	[illegible]
Dentists	[illegible]	Surveyors	[illegible]
Distillers	[illegible]	Surveyor makers	[illegible]
Doctors	[illegible]	Tailors	[illegible]
Drawers and bleachers	[illegible]	Tanners and curriers	[illegible]
Dyers	[illegible]	Teachers	[illegible]
Dyewood makers	[illegible]	Teamsters	[illegible]
Engineers	[illegible]	Telegraph operators	[illegible]
Engravers	[illegible]	Tin mines	[illegible]
Factory hands	[illegible]	Tobacco, snuff and cigar makers	[illegible]
Farmers	[illegible]	Tool makers	[illegible]
Farriers	[illegible]	Trades	[illegible]
Feather dressers	[illegible]	Trimmers	[illegible]
File cutters	[illegible]	Trunk makers	[illegible]
Fire engine makers	[illegible]	Turners	[illegible]
Firemen	[illegible]	Type founders	[illegible]
Fishermen	[illegible]	Umbrella manufacturers	[illegible]
Fireworks makers	[illegible]	U. S. and State officers	[illegible]
Fishermen	[illegible]	Varnish makers	[illegible]
Flax dressers	[illegible]	Veterinarians	[illegible]
Flax and tow spinners	[illegible]	Vinegar makers	[illegible]
Ink manufacturers	[illegible]	Wagon makers	[illegible]
Ironmasters	[illegible]	Warpers	[illegible]
Iron founders	[illegible]	Watchmen	[illegible]
Iron mongers	[illegible]	Watchmakers	[illegible]
Iron workers	[illegible]	Weavers	[illegible]
Jeweners	[illegible]	Wheelwrights	[illegible]
Jewelers	[illegible]	Whip makers	[illegible]
Joiners	[illegible]	Whitewashers	[illegible]
Laborers	[illegible]	White lead manufacturers	[illegible]
Lace manufacturers	[illegible]	Wire manufacturers	[illegible]
Lapidaries	[illegible]	Wire makers	[illegible]
Last makers	[illegible]	Wire workers	[illegible]
Lead makers	[illegible]	Wood cutters	[illegible]
Lightning rod makers	[illegible]	Wood dealers	[illegible]
Lime burners	[illegible]	Woolen ware manufacturers	[illegible]
Linseed oil manufacturers	[illegible]	Wool comb'n & carders	[illegible]
Livery stable keepers	[illegible]	Woolen manufacturers	[illegible]
Locks, glass makers	[illegible]	Other occupations	[illegible]
Lumbermen	[illegible]		
Machinists	[illegible]		
Manufacturers not otherwise specified	[illegible]	Total	[illegible]

NATIVITIES OF WHITE POPULATION.

States and Territories.	Born in the State.	Born out of the State.	Born out of the Union.
		U. States.	Countries.
		No.	No.
Alabama	[illegible]	[illegible]	7,000
Arkansas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
California	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Columbia, Dist	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Connecticut	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Delaware	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Florida	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Georgia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Illinois	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indiana	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Iowa	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kentucky	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisiana	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Maine	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Maryland	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Massachusetts	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Michigan	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Minnesota	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mississippi	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Missouri	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-Hampshire	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-Jersey	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-York	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
North Carolina	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ohio	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pennsylvania	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rhode Island	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
South Carolina	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tennessee	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Vermont	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Virginia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wisconsin	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Minnesota	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nebraska	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-Mexico	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Utah	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

THIEVES.—A gang of thieves were arrested in Detroit on Thursday last, who had in their possession a number of trunks and a variety of property supposed to have been stolen from hotels and steamboats. It appears that the worthies have visited this city, as the Tribune, in its account of the arrest, says: "The third trunk has no direction except the letters 'J. C. W.' scratched upon one end with a nail, and a portion of the card of some hotel in Buffalo, N. HOWARD, proprietor. This is a large, heavy, black colored trunk, containing a quantity of letters, some money, both gold and paper, some gold jewelry, a large number of shirts, linen, coats and other clothing. There were several letters addressed to 'ALBERT GIVANS,' and one telegraph by SEARS's line, dated Buffalo, and signed 'ELIZA SMITH,' stating that she was sick, and wanted $10 immediately."—*Buffalo Commercial.*

LOVE OF LITIGATION.—The Manchester American notices the progress of the case of "Kirk and Hardman," which was commenced in March, 1851, the matter of it was in reference to 1836. It was first referred to the late CHAS. G. ATHERTON, who made the report to the Court in the Spring of 1850. It has since been tried twice, and this is its third trial. Mr. Justice GILCHRIST presided at its first trial yet in most that Mr. Martin presided, and is now presiding again. Since its commencement no less than twelve different counsel have been engaged in it. The parties reside in Nashua.

Senator Atchison's Farewell to his Constituents.

His Faith in the People Gloom—Propose to Emigrate—Rackitter Thereafter.

Substance of the Remarks made by Senator ATCHISON on Monday, 6th November, 1854.

From the Weekly Platte-Argus.

Gen. ATCHISON said that last Summer one year ago, he had the honor of addressing his fellow-citizens of Clay County upon the absorbing question of the organization of what was then called "The Nebraska Territory," a central railroad to the Pacific Ocean, &c.

The position he then took was, that he would not advocate or vote for any bill to effect the organization of a Government for that Territory, unless the Missouri Compromise should be repealed. This position was taken by him in speeches made in Platte, Buchanan, Jackson and other Counties; and for the sentiments then expressed, it would be remembered, he was roundly abused by the whole Free-Soil press of the State.

At the beginning of the last Session of Congress he consulted and advised with many gentlemen, both from the North and the South, upon the subject, and particularly with Judge DOUGLAS, who had been, and whom he expected again to be, Chairman of the Committee on Territories. To that Committee all territorial bills are referred, and by it all such bills are reported.

DOUGLAS was of opinion that justice required the repeal of the law of 1820; that the principles of the territorial bills of 1850, commonly called the compromise measures of that year, required it; that the question of Slavery, of right, belonged to the people of the territories who were to be affected by it, and to none others.

He was known to be in favor of non-intervention by Congress upon this subject, and reported a bill in accordance with that principle. For that bill General ATCHISON said he voted, and it was supported by the whole South with but a few exceptions, and by a large portion of the Northern Democracy, and is now the law of the land.

The Free-Soil press of this and other States have attempted to manufacture something detrimental to Judge DOUGLAS out of some remarks that he had made at Atchison City, a few weeks since, in connection with this subject.

The report of those remarks was in some respects inaccurate, but not intentionally so, as he has now good reason to believe; even as reported they have been vilely perverted for the purpose aforesaid. It had been said that he dictated to DOUGLAS the repeal of the Slavery restriction.

Nothing could be more false. Judge DOUGLAS, he said, was not a man to suffer dictation from any quarter. That bill was dictated by his (DOUGLAS's) own judgment, his sense of justice and his patriotism, carried through by his energy and eloquence—sustained by the South and the Democracy of the North. For this he has been denounced by the Abolition and Free-Soil press of the whole Union. Not one of them, it is said, dare publish the bill, for the bill itself would answer their slanders and falsehoods. Not one of them, he presumed, had even published one of DOUGLAS', or any other speech, in advocacy of the bill; but he would venture to say that nine-tenths of the papers and demagogues who now denounce DOUGLAS and the bill, have been in the habit of denouncing him for the last ten years. He will survive it all, and some off, as heretofore, victorious.

It had been said that it was his (ATCHISON'S) object to "kill off" DOUGLAS, as the South had so further use for him. This is a falsehood on its face. What! kill off one of the chiefs of a class of men in the Northern States, to whom the South alone can look for justice and the preservation of their constitutional rights and the equality of the States? If he desired a dissolution of the Union, the most speedy way to bring it about would be to kill off such men as DOUGLAS, DODGE, BRIGHT, CASS and others, who think and act with them.

To sustain such men in the North, is to sustain the Constitution and the Union. The "*suppressio veri et suggestio falsi*" are alike resorted to by them. In the city of Chicago, the place of his, (DOUGLAS's) residence, they refused to hear him. Men who are for the repeal of a bill they have never read; men who are for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave law; who declare against the admission of any Slave State into the Union; who declare for the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia, and whose object is to abolish the Slave-trade between the States, are the men who band together to gag Judge DOUGLAS. These are the men who have allies in a portion of the press of Missouri, and the portion of the press, for four or five years, weekly if not daily, had teemed with abuse, falsehood, and vile slanders of himself, their falsehood only equaled by their malice. All of this he had borne with patience and without reply. The work of answering their lies would be as "toilsome and more filthy than the labor of Hercules in cleansing the stables of Augean."

But upon this subject he said he had dwelt longer than it deserved. He would now pass to another; the settlement of Kansas—its destiny, and the effect it was to have upon the State of Missouri.

The organic law of the territory rests in the people who reside in it the power to form all their municipal regulations. They can either *admit or exclude Slavery*, and this is the only question that materially and directly affects our interests.

Upon this subject it would be necessary for him to say one word, if things had been left to their ordinary and natural course. Men heretofore emigrated and settled new territories upon this continent, from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, following the parallels of latitude, and carrying with them their habits, customs and institutions. But now new laws are to govern. New lines, new habits, customs and institutions are to be substituted, and that, too, by the force of money and organization.

The North is to be turned to the South, and all the territories of the United States to be abolitionized; colonies are to be planted in all places where slavery and slave institutions can best be assailed; and Kansas is now a favorite position from whence they can assail Missouri, Arkansas and Texas. Men are being sent from Massachusetts and elsewhere, for the avowed purpose of excluding slaveholders from Kansas, and as a matter of course, to enticen, steal and protect fugitive slaves. The first thing, however, they have to do is to throw into Kansas a majority of votes to control the ballot-boxes.

This is the policy of the Abolitionists. These means are used by them. Their money, and all other influences they can bring to bear, are to be exerted for this purpose.

General ATCHISON said that his mission here to-day was, if possible, to awaken the people of this county to the danger ahead, and to suggest the means to avoid it. The people of Kansas, in their first election, would decide the question, whether or not the Slaveholder was to be excluded, and it depended upon a majority of the votes cast at the polls. Now, if a set of fanatics and demagogues, a thousand miles off, could afford to advance their money and exert every nerve to abolitionize the Territory and exclude the slaveholder, when they have not the least personal interest, what is your duty? When you reside in one day's journey of the Territory, and when your peace, your quiet and your property depend upon your action, you can, without an exertion, send five hundred of your young men who will vote to fasten your institutions.

Should each county in the State of Missouri only do its duty, the question will be decided quietly and peaceably at the ballot-box. If we are defeated, then Missouri and the other Southern States will have shown themselves recreant to their interests, and will deserve their fate. The Abolitionists will have nothing to gain or loose. It is an abstraction with them. We have much to gain and much to lose.

Said he, if you burn my barn I sustain a great loss, but you gain nothing. So it is with the colonization societies and the dupes they send here to abolitionize Kansas.

If these Abolitionists steal all your negroes, they gain nothing; the negroes are injured, you are ruined—so much greater is the motive for activity on your part.

Fellow-citizens, we should not be apathetic when so much is involved. We should be up and doing. He was for meeting organization with organization. He was for meeting these philanthropic knaves peaceably at the ballot-box and get voting them.

If we cannot do this, it is no cause that the institution of Slavery is to fall in this and the other Southern States; but it would fall after much strife, civil war, and bloodshed.

If Abolitionism, under its present auspices, is established in Kansas, there will be constant strife and bloodshed between Kansas and Missouri. Negro-stealing will be a principle and a vocation. It will be the calling of philanthropic knaves, until they force the *Slaveholder to abandon Missouri*, and will *be long ere it is done*. You cannot watch your stables to prevent thieves from stealing your horses and mules; neither can you watch your negro quarter to prevent your neighbors from enticing away and stealing your slaves.

If Kansas is to be abolitionized, all men who love peace and quiet, will leave us, and all emigration to Missouri from the Slave States will cease. It will stagnate on the South or to the South. The emigrant will gather up his goods and depart as soon as it becomes active and ag. He And neither can's nor ought to stay. In a hybrid state we cannot live; we cannot be in a constant quarrel—in a constant state of excitation of our neighbors. The feeling is entertained by a large portion of slavehold every where.

You be said he was willing, notwithstanding his peaceable views, to hang negro thieves; he would also punish those who merely entertained abstract opinions; but negro thieves, and persons who stirred up insubordination and insurrection among our slaves, he believed it right to punish, and they could not be punished too severely; he would not punish a man who believed that rape, murder or larceny was, abstractly right; yet he would punish the man who committed either.

He said that there were a few men who entertained those opinions in the western part of the State of Missouri, and who no doubt practiced upon them, and that, when full evidence was obtained, justice should be done them. Convincing evidence must be had. He was opposed to violence—indiscriminate violence, but let punishment fall on the guilty.

Was it not strange to find, in a state so deeply interested in the question of Slavery, a portion of the press denouncing such men as DOUGLAS, CASS, BRIGHT and others, and exulting over victories lately obtained by the Abolitionists in the Northern States? Yet it was so. As to slanders and abuse heaped upon himself he cared but little. It was the fate of better men. But a day of reckoning would come. There will be a reaction in the Northern States. The people of the North cannot be in favor of dissolving the Union.

The mad platforms upon which the recent fusion victories have been obtained, if carried out, would inevitably dissolve the Union.

He had always had *great confidence in the intelligence and virtue of the people*, but he acknowledged *that this confidence had been somewhat shaken in late years.*

He again told the audience that, to succeed in making Kansas a Slave Territory, it was not sufficient for the South to talk, but to act; *to go peaceably and inhabit the territory, and peaceably to aid and settle the question*, according to the principles of the DOUGLAS bill.

New-York Cattle Market.—Nov. 30.

Carefully prepared every Thursday for the Daily Times.

For Beeves, at ALLERTON'S, Washington Drove Yard, corner Fourth-avenue and 25th-street, and at CHAMBERLAIN'S, Hudson River Bull's Head, foot of Robinson-street. For Cows and Calves, Sheep and Lambs, (also for Beeves occasionally,) at BROWNING'S, Third-avenue, near 126th-street. For Swine, and also, at O'BRIEN'S, Central Bull's Head, (for Cows, Calves and Sheep occasionally,) No. 9 Sixth-street and at Union Drove Yards for Swine.

TOTAL RECEIPTS.

For the week ending at all the principal markets named above.

Beeves	5,510	Swine	6,125
Veals	361	Milk Cows	300
Sheep and Lambs	18,415		

RECEIPTS BY RAILROAD.

	Hudson.	Erie.	Hudson R.
Beeves	187	400	300
Veals	223	—	—
Milk Cows	27	20	100
Sheep and Lambs	732	1,200	300
Swine	30	5,000	—

BEEVES.

The recurrence of Thanksgiving has not exerted as much influence upon the trade as was generally supposed, there being more spirit manifested in buying then on last Thursday, and we doubt if the market day had fallen upon any other day of the week than this holiday, whether the sales would have been quicker and the prices obtained more satisfactory, for as is usual at this season consumers of Poultry denote themselves to it with a vengeance, consequently the price of Beef is affected as well as other meats.

The change from Monday to Thursday still causes difficulty, some butchers refusing to purchase at all, and this no doubt gives the smaller markets an advantage, cattle there being of ready sale. For our own part we advocate any measure against desecrating the Sabbath, though some compromise from the drovers in due the butchers, the latter say they have not time to get their meat ready for Saturday, as it requires a day or two after killing for meat to get in condition ready for retailing.

Unsuccessful attempts have been made to change the day heretofore, and we would now regret its falling back to Monday. The only great inconvenience to Drovers in yielding to Wednesday would arise at Philadelphia, as we learn that arrangements could be made with the Erie Road to start a train at Dunkirk on Saturday night, and, no passenger trains interfering on Sunday, they could be delivered here on Monday night, thereby avoiding, to a great extent, the handling of cattle both there and here on Sunday.

We report 1,905 fresh stock at market to-day, and the receipts of the week are as follows:

At Allerton's	2,100	At Chamberlain's	400
At O'Brien's	150	By Hud. River Boats	150
At Browning's	641		
Total			3,540

Received the previous week 4,021

There were 156 more cattle offered for sale than on last Thursday, and the quality generally was fair, but some deficiency comparatively, but the market may be characterized as steady, with a fair amount of sales, though mostly taken in small lots. There was a goodly number that brought 10c., but we would remark that equally as good Cattle sold at 9½c. ⅌ lb. The change in the weather, to-day cool and dry, has tended no doubt to quicken the demand considerably.

PR

AUCTION SALES.

THOMAS MAYNE, Auctioneer.
VERY EXTENSIVE AUCTION SALE.
THIS DAY, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.
ON CATALOGUE,
PIANOS, PIANO FORTES, PARTITIONS, SHELVING, MATTRESSES, CHINA, &c.

HENRY H. LEDIE, Auctioneer.
BIRD & SEYMOUR & CO.—ON TUESDAY and FRIDAY, Dec. 5 and Dec. 1, at 9 o'clock each evening, at the Gallery, No. 365 Broadway, formerly occupied by the Society of Artists, will be sold, without reserve, a large and valuable collection of ancient and modern pictures, including Oil Paintings, Water Color Drawings, Etchings, &c., the result of many years' collecting, of ancient and modern pictures, by the most eminent masters of the following schools, viz.:

Michael Angelo Cerquozzi, called the Dutch Landscapes, Salvator Rosa, Guercino, Guido, Carlo Dolce, Sassoferrato, Mola, Wouvermans, Ruysdael, Berghem, Ostade, Teniers, Cuyp, Van Goyen, Van der Neer, Van der Velde, Van Tol, Van Bloemen, Van Bloemen (Orizonte), Van Mieris, Van Huysum, Van Huysum (Jan), Van Huysum (Justus), Van Huysum (Michael), Van Huysum (Peter), Van Huysum (Jacob), Van Huysum (Cornelius), Van Huysum (Gerard), Van Huysum (Jacob Gerard), Van Huysum (Jacob Cornelius), Van Huysum (Jacob Gerard Cornelius), Van Huysum (Jacob Gerard Cornelius Jun.), Van Huysum (Jacob Gerard Cornelius Jun. Jun.), Van Huysum (Jacob Gerard Cornelius Jun. Jun. Jun.), Van Huysum (Jacob Gerard Cornelius Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun.), Van Huysum (Jacob Gerard Cornelius Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun.), Van Huysum (Jacob Gerard Cornelius Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun.), Van Huysum (Jacob Gerard Cornelius Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun.), Van Huysum (Jacob Gerard Cornelius Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun.), Van Huysum (Jacob Gerard Cornelius Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun.), Van Huysum (Jacob Gerard Cornelius Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun.), Van Huysum (Jacob Gerard Cornelius Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun.), Van Huysum (Jacob Gerard Cornelius Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun.), Van Huysum (Jacob Gerard Cornelius Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun.), Van Huysum (Jacob Gerard Cornelius Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun.), Van Huysum (Jacob Gerard Cornelius Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun.), Van Huysum (Jacob Gerard Cornelius Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun.), Van Huysum (Jacob Gerard Cornelius Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun.), Van Huysum (Jacob Gerard Cornelius Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun.), Van Huysum (Jacob Gerard Cornelius Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun.), Van Huysum (Jacob Gerard Cornelius Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun.), Van Huysum (Jacob Gerard Cornelius Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun.), Van Huysum (Jacob Gerard Cornelius Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun.), Van Huysum (Jacob Gerard Cornelius Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun. Jun.), Van Huysum (Jacob Gerard Cornelius Jun.

New-York Daily Times

FRIDAY MORNING, DEC. 1, 1854.

THE KNOW-NOTHING CRUSADE.

Bishop Hopkins on the Naturalization Laws—Free the Slaves Treasury.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Nov. 15, 1854.

Last evening the Episcopal Bishop of Vermont opened another course by a lecture on the "True Administration of the Laws in the Naturalization of Foreigners." Bishop HOPKINS is Irish by birth, and that fact gave peculiar interest to his treatment of this important subject—one that is of such popular interest, that I propose to sketch an outline of his treatment of it. He opened by alluding to the secret organization of the Know-Nothings, and maintained that there must be at the root of the popularity and power of this body some truth. That truth was, the abuses to which we, as a nation, had been subjected by the admission to citizenship of masses of unworthy foreigners. As a remedy, the abolition of all naturalization laws had been proposed; but that was unnecessary and impracticable. The law of naturalization, he contended, was wise and just, but the evils complained of had arisen from the unrighteous mode in which it had been administered.

Universal suffrage is the grand exponent of the genius of our nation, but in its application a competent degree of virtue and intelligence in the people was assumed by the framers of the Constitution. The statesmen of the Old World have no faith in the practicability of our national principle, because they have no faith in the sufficiency of the virtue and intelligence of the people; but every friend to the Constitution denies the low estimate of the capability of the popular mind, and demands from society the means of its true development for wise political action. But yet it is well to consider the facts of our history and our condition, that the present question may be wisely met.

The lecturer spoke of the character of the Colonists, and that they brought what was better than wealth or the sword, or both united, for the well-being of the State—virtue and intelligence; and here had been built up a Government whose foundation principle honors the capacities of our race. But the sixty years of our existence, we are reminded, is but a brief period in the history of a nation, and already we are hearing complaints from every quarter of the land that our institutions are in danger, and the eclipse of our glory is approaching. With those fears the speaker did not sympathize at all. All the evils complained of came from another class of errors than those of principles or laws. It is not that the principle touching the elective franchise is wrong or impracticable, but the power involved has been lightly conferred on a large class of low foreigners. The law is good enough, but the people are not the same—they are not of the character contemplated in the law which provided for their admittance to the administrative power of the country. Here, then, is the great evil—a charge must be preferred against the Judiciary of the country—serious as the act of making such a charge really is. The Naturalization law demands certain qualifications, and the Court must be satisfied that the applicant has these qualifications, or citizenship must not be conferred. But how does the matter now stand? Two witnesses coming forward to testify of the character of the applicant is sufficient, without any effort being made to discover whether these witnesses have any character at all—whether the applicant can read or has ever had need to him the Constitution, or is attached to its principles, and is well disposed to the order and well being of the United States.

The lecturer would exonerate the Judiciary from all intention to do wrong, but the fact is too palpable for denial, that one of the most important of all acts is made but the emptiest of forms. The Judges have a reluctance to exercise judicial prerogatives. Custom is powerful. Many outside influences operate to prevent due attention to the obvious meaning of the law. It is a matter of just pride that our system refuses to demand any property qualification, but it makes a demand for something better. It demands in the foreign character an understanding of and attachment to the Constitution, and a disposition in behalf of the well being of the country. Tremendous issues are here folded up. The Court should be satisfied that these qualifications exist, and therefore inquiries should be made by which it may be ascertained whether the applicant has been a good citizen at home, whether he is capable of understanding the Constitution, and what evidence he has given of being well disposed to good order in the nation.

The native is born amid influences favorable to the institutions of the Republic; he early learns to read; the newspaper is familiar to him, and he may be supposed to have become acquainted with the main scope of the various political questions of the times, and the entire training he receives is favorable to the system of our Government. But how much of all this can be taken for granted in the case of crowds of foreigners who land upon our shores, and what can a few years of mere residence do towards accomplishing in them the fitness for citizenship? We have among us over a million who were born amid the most abject circumstances; who have taken everything from those they blindly follow; and who are the subjects of a priesthood which requires complete subjection. Here is a force not contemplated by the genius of the Constitution as taking part in the administration of the Nation's affairs; and hence here is a justification for the feature of the Know-Nothing organization—opposition to the Roman faith. The lecturer confessed that the greatest evils to be apprehended were from the influence of the Roman faith; but the true position of the political action is not opposition to the Roman faith, but demand for the true intent, and just administration of the naturalization laws.

But the Know-Nothings have a right to make their appeal against the peculiar position assumed by the Roman priesthood towards the political action of the people. No class in this country, even the subjects of this priesthood, pay deference to their spiritual teachers in political matters; and in any other portion of the Church Universal this pastor would lose their influence as spiritual teachers by attempting such interference in political action. What are those priests who stand thus apart from all other spiritual teachers in the land? They are the sworn subjects of a foreign power; and the practical influence of these bishops and priests is well known—how statesmen have felt it, and how they have courted it, is well understood. No objection is made to these priests for possessing this power, but the grand objection is to the system they serve—its practical influence against the genius of our political institutions. It is not a question with us whether there was any fitness in this system when it was first organized—whether it did good in the Dark Ages, or was suited to the condition of Europe nine hundred years ago; but whether it is suited to our age, our country, our institutions!

As for himself, the lecturer confessed that he did not believe two such systems as Universal Suffrage and Romanism could stand together. Still it is no part of our political duty to make war against any form of religious faith, but with a faithful administration of the naturalization law, he was willing to leave the rest, with perfect trust in Divine Providence. The conferring the right of citizenship should be a most solemnly impressing ceremony. There should be specific days for it; names of applicants should be published for thirty days previous; on the day appointed, an address should be delivered on the nature, intent and importance of the law; full time should be taken for due examination of applicants; and the labor of the Judiciary should be to teach the whole community what none can teach as well as they, the dignity, duties and honors of citizenship, showing that the demand for some than property qualifications, was most wise and just. When this is done, then we may hope to find a corrective infused into the festering mass of corruption in our midst, and men will be made to know that the common questions at law are nothing to the importance of this trial for citizenship in the Republic.

Suppose the Courts had acted on this rule, what a mass of evil would the nation have been delivered from! Immigration would not have been kept from coming here, for better wages, greater advantages for improving their condition, &c., would have prompted adventurers enough. Individual justice in a national village, but national justice is yet. Some day, and because of its far reaching consequences, it should be more sacredly regarded. An unworthy representative in Congress can be got rid of in two years; an unworthy Senator in six; an unworthy President in four; but an unworthy citizen, in fourteen years, he lives, he lives. Here is the way, [illegible]

[illegible] NATIONAL NUISANCE [illegible]

[illegible] is no opportunity for a new trial, no chance for an appeal; and should the error, when discovered, prove if the law was rightly administered, but the authorities would not, unless have to wait "the law's delay." Let more judges be appointed, and in our large cities let there be a court for this purpose alone; but in the name of all just things let us have done with this haste to confer citizenship on these offscourings of Europe.

The lecture concluded with an elaboration of the process contemplated by the speaker in the administration of the law of naturalization, reminding me of what CHANNING has somewhere said, that the conferring of citizenship should be a more august ceremonial than the inauguration of a king,—not, of course, in show, but in impressiveness. The day would be a noted one; the throng great; the judge's address eloquent and powerful; the examination careful, and the privileges sought, seem to be by all as something of immense value. And then, after all, opportunity should be granted by proclamation for any objection to the act of naturalization. Then would it be discovered whether the applicant had religious faith enough to take an oath; and Atheists, Pantheists, and disbelievers in a future life and judgment would be kept out, and by the growth of true virtue and intelligence, and fidelity to the meaning and intent of the Constitution, by a noble patriotism, the ideal of a great republic would be wrought out into a commanding reality.

A Monument to John Quincy Adams, erected by his son.

From the Quincy Patriot, Nov. 25.

A MONUMENT has just been placed in the Unitarian Church in this town, to the memory of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, by his son, Hon C. F. ADAMS. It is composed of highly-polished Italian marble, and in size and form nearly resembles the one erected to the ex-President JOHN ADAMS, with the exception of the upper part where the bust rests, which is enclosed on both sides by the upper members of the cornish, that sweeps upward in graceful lines towards it. It was designed and executed at the Quincy Marble Works, by McGRATH, MITCHELL & Co; and is beautiful and perfect in all its parts, and cannot fail to add much to the already wide extended reputation of the manufacturers, for ability and faithfulness of executing their work. The bust, which rests upon the top, was executed in Italy, by the great American sculptor, HIRAM POWERS, and is very perfect and life-like in its resemblance of the venerated statesman to whose memory it is erected. Immediately under the bust is a Latin sentence composed of two words, "*Alteri-Seculo*," separated by an oak branch, with two leaves and one acorn. The following is the inscription:

ALTERI SECULO.
A. O.
Near this place
Reposes all that could die of
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,
Son of John and Abigail (Smith) Adams,
Sixth President of the United States.
Born 11 July, 1767.
Amidst the storms of civil Commotion
He nursed the Vigor
Which serves a Statesman and a Patriot,
And the Faith
Which inspires a Christian.
For more than half a Century,
Whenever his Country called for his Labors,
in either Hemisphere or in any Capacity,
He never spared them in her Cause.
On the twenty-fourth of December, 1814,
He signed the second Treaty with Great Britain,
Which restored Peace within her Borders.
On the twenty-third of February, 1846,
He closed sixteen years of eloquent Defence
Of the Lessons of his Youth,
By dying at his Post
In her great national Council,
A Son, worthy of his Father,
A Citizen, shedding glory on his Country,
A Scholar, ambitious to advance Mankind,
This Christian sought to walk humbly
In the sight of his God.

Beside him lies
His Partner for fifty years,
LOUISA CATHERINE,
Daughter of Joshua and Catherine (Nuth) Johnson,
Born, 18 February, 1775.
Married, 26 July, 1797.
Deceased, 15 May, 1852,
Aged 77.
Living through many Vicissitudes, and
Under high Responsibilities
As a Daughter, Wife and Mother,
She proved equal to all.
Dying, she left to her Family and her Sex
The blessed Remembrance
Of a "Woman that feareth the Lord."

"HEREIN IS THAT SAYING TRUE, ONE SOWETH AND ANOTHER REAPETH. I SENT YOU TO REAP THAT WHEREON YE BESTOWED NO LABOR. OTHER MEN LABORED, AND YE ARE ENTERED INTO THEIR LABORS."

The Florida Indians.

The gratifying intelligence is perhaps not generally known by the citizens of our State, that movements of an important and significant character are about being made by the United States military authorities in and below this place touching our Indian relations. We learn from good authority that roads will be opened immediately, in various directions, through the entire country now occupied by the Indians. The United States troops will be stationed in close proximity with their present places of abode to provide against the commission of depredations on the lives and property of emigrants, who may avail themselves of the inducements that may be held out by the General Government for settlement. In other words, the country now occupied by the Indians is to be penetrated and surveyed under the authority of our Government, and emigrants invited to settle the same. The War Department is now very properly evincing a strong determination to remove this formidable obstruction to the immediate settlement of a desirable portion of South Florida.

We have every reason to believe that those having the matter in charge will not relax any necessary efforts to accomplish this beneficial result. Whoever may by his skill in diplomacy or strategy in war, succeed in ridding the State of this scourge, will plant himself deeply in the affections of every intelligent being within her borders. Our word for it, he or they will thereby construct a monument in the hearts of our citizens, which shall be even more durable than those made of marble, to commemorate an event so important in the domestic annals of our young and growing commonwealth. These savages are really few in number, but strange to say they loom up the distance, as a numerous host of blood-thirsty and warlike savages, only awaiting the opportunity to recenact the horrible scenes that marked their predatory career in days gone by. Influenced by feelings of philanthropy, we desire not the destruction of these aboriginal and unhappy children of the forest but simply their removal in conformity with treaty obligations beyond the limits of our State.—*Tampa Herald, 15th.*

MURDER OF A WIFE—A WARNING TO MISCHIEF-MAKERS.—On Monday last a most brutal murder was committed in the town of Rose, Oakland County, by a man named FOSTER. It appears that FOSTER has returned from California, after a sojourn of about two years. While he was absent his wife remained at his residence in Rose, surrounded by neighbors who respected her for goodness of heart and correct deportment. FOSTER, however, never had been a favorite, and no sooner did he return than his enemies, under the guise of friendship, began throwing out insendoes concerning the conduct of his wife while absent. They finally succeeded, fiends as they are, in poisoning his cup of domestic peace by making him jealous of his wife. The most trifling circumstances, under their devilish insinuations, grew to be crimes of the first magnitude, and the result has been the innocent wife has been coldly murdered and the husband shut up in jail, whence he is sure to go to the penitentiary for a long period, if not for life. The man whom these meddling fools have implicated with the alleged crime of the wife stands above reproach, and we forbear to give his name to the world. On last Monday morning, FOSTER, excited by stories with which his neighbors have been constantly torturing him, boldly accused his wife of guilt. His threats and manners became so fearful that she left the house to go to a near neighbor's, to escape from his wrath. FOSTER seized a large bowie-knife, pursued and overtook her. He rudely seized her—and, upon her refusing to return, he stabbed her, cutting her breast and abdomen in a shocking manner, killing her instantly. This done, he surrendered himself to the Deputy Sheriff, and was taken to Pontiac, *where he is now confined, to await his trial.*—*Detroit Daily Advertiser, Nov. 23.*

ACCIDENT.—We regret to hear that State Engineer CLARK was yesterday severely injured while standing on the track of the Central Railroad, near Utica. He was jammed in between two cars and had two ribs broken. We have heard the circumstances but imperfectly related, and trust the consequences of the accident may be exaggerated. [illegible]

NEW-YORK CITY.

POLITICAL.

Board of County Canvassers.

The Board of County Canvassers met on Wednesday at 11 o'clock, A. M.

It was announced after the organization of the session, that with the exception of the returns of a few districts which had been sent back to the inspectors for correction, the aggregate total of votes for the several candidates were ready for signature by the members. The Alderman of the Twelfth Ward announced that he was unable to bring together a quorum of the inspectors of election and Ward canvassers who had made up the returns that he presented, and that therefore the returns from that Ward which had been sent back for correction must be accepted in the form in which they had been originally submitted; this was the more unobjectionable, inasmuch as the errors marked were of a trivial character, and not calculated to affect the general result.

On motion the returns were accepted as they stood.

Supervisor HOWARD moved for the reading of the affidavits of the Inspectors of the Sixth Ward, and affirming that the votes marked on the return as having been cast for the candidates, the initials of whose Christian names only were given, were in reality cast for the persons known to be candidates, of whose names those initials were the first letters. The affidavits were read; they declared that the votes returned, as given for F. WOOD, were really given for FERNANDO WOOD, and so of the rest.

On motion, those votes were accepted and recorded for the candidates whose full names appeared on the ballots.

The Supervisor of the Eighth Ward called for the reading of an affidavit affirming that the votes returned for GEORGE PELTON as Congressman from the Seventh District, were given for GUY R. PELTON.

The Board remained open for some time in order that the members might appear and sign the complete returns.

Alleged Swindle of $15,000—Arrest of a Wall-street Broker.

Yesterday morning a stock broker, named WM. C. POTTER, doing business in the vicinity of Wall and William-streets, was brought before Justice BOGART on a charge of defrauding the Lafayette Mineral Company, in Pennsylvania, to the amount of $15,000, in their bonds. The complainant in the case is one of the Directors of the Company, named ISAAC R. BARBOUR, doing business at No. 110 Broadway. It is alleged in the affidavit that in the month of August last, the defendant obtained these bonds by representing that he could negotiate them in the city of Troy, to good advantage for both the Company and himself. He went to Troy, and sold a portion of the bonds at eighty cents. Shortly after his return, he advanced Mr. BARBOUR $200, which he says must be refunded before he will give up possession of the papers. On the other hand, the complainant asserts that he has repeatedly tendered Mr. POTTER the $200, but was refused the bonds. The accused was ordered to find bail in the sum of $50,000 to answer, but being unable to do so, he was committed to the City Prison.

Police Appointments.

The Board of Police Commissioners was in secret session for several hours on Wednesday at the Mayor's office. We learn they decided upon a large number of appointments for the Police Department, and below we give the names of several successful candidates. IRA GOODNOW, Esq., of the Third District, was promoted from the Second to the First Lieutenantship of the police force in that ward. The vacancy was immediately filled by the appointment of Officer CROPSEY, of the Patrol force. RALPH PATTERSON, Esq., one of the detailed officers at the Lower Police Court, was reappointed. HOWELL CLARK, of the Fifth Ward, who was held over for several months, was reappointed.

The contest for the appointment of a Police Captain in the Sixth Ward, in place of MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, (Police Justice elect,) is very warm. It is said that the Commissioners did not take up the matter yesterday, but will do so at their next session.

Mysterious Disappearance.

Quite an excitement was created yesterday by the sudden and mysterious disappearance of an aged *millionaire* named J. L. NORTON. It appears the missing man has resided with his grandson—Mr. CARNOTE, in Pearl-street—for a long time, and recently willed to him all his real estate situated in the City. Some two weeks ago the grandson of the old gentleman moved away and left him with another family. Yesterday it was discovered that he had been missing for 48 hours. In his room was found a black leather trunk containing his will and a quantity of deeds for houses and lots. Suspicions are awakened against certain parties, who it is feared have been engaged in foul play in this matter. The police are on the alert.

The Citizen Guard.

An independent target company, entitled the "Citizen Guard," were out on parade on Wednesday, to celebrate the anniversary of the arrival in New-York of JOHN MITCHEL. They assembled at Odd Fellows' Hall at an early hour in the morning, and marched through some of the principal streets, after which they proceeded to Hoboken for target practice, and partook of a dinner at Pollock's Hotel. The Company made a very soldier-like appearance. Messrs. MITCHEL and MEAGHER, being out of town, were not present at the dinner. Appropriate sentiments were offered, and speeches were made by Col. POWERS, Capts. RIORDAN and MORRISON, Adjutant PATTON, Lieut. J. H. McBRIDE, RICHARD WALSH, Esq., and many others. The affair passed off very pleasantly.

Alleged Fraud.

On Wednesday afternoon a druggist named ORLANDO G. DARLING, doing business at No. 470 Atlantic-street, Brooklyn, was arrested on the authority of a warrant issued by Judge BOGART, wherein he stands charged with fraudulently obtaining a promissory note for $495 83. The complainant, Mr. RALPH E. ROBBINS, resides at Tammany Hall, and in his affidavit avers that DARLING represented to him that he was the owner of a large farm at the West, and was also in possession of other valuable property. Mr. ROBBINS was induced to part with the above note. The defendant was brought before the magistrate, who permitted him to go on his parol of honor until Wednesday next.

Public Meeting Postponed.

The meeting called at Morrisania, for Thursday, Nov. 30, to take action respecting the recent collision on the New-York and Harlem Railroad, did not take place according to the announcement. Owing to a mistake on the part of the keeper of the Hall, the room was not opened, and many who had come from a distance to attend the meeting, finding no preparation, returned. It has been decided, however, to issue a second call for Tuesday evening, Dec. 5, at Morrisania Hall, Lower Village, when the room will be warmed and lighted. The hour is 7½ o'clock.

Hebrew Benevolent Society.

The Hebrew Young Men's Ball in aid of the funds of the Ladies' Hebrew Benevolent Society, came off last evening in the Chinese Assembly Rooms. From 300 to 400 persons attended. DODWORTH'S BAND, under the leadership of Mr. HARVEY DODWORTH, was present. Dancing was kept up with much spirit. The funds realized by the sale of tickets will be appropriated to the relief of the Benevolent Society by the young men who gave [illegible]

[illegible] was received [illegible]

Three Year-old Fire.

Yesterday morning a small factory occupied as [illegible] in the Tenth avenue, near Twenty-seventh street, was slightly damaged by fire.... At 2½ o'clock A. M., a fire broke out in a large warehouse No. 12 North William street. The flames were discovered in the part occupied by G. W. SCHEUTER, importer of fancy plum and other goods of French and German manufacture. The stock was small. Insured for $1,500, and owing to the absence of the proprietor, some degree of suspicion is felt by the police that something is wrong.... Yesterday morning a slight fire occurred in the St. Nicholas saloon, corner Spring and Broadway. The damage was very trifling.

Fire in Beekman-street.

A fire occurred in JOHNSON & TREADWELL'S Cracker Bakery, No. 110 Beekman-street, at 9 o'clock on Wednesday night. It originated in the third story of the building and was first discovered by a passer by, who gave the alarm to the men employed in the lower story of the building. It was extinguished by the application of a few buckets of water. The fire is supposed to have originated from over-heated sea-biscuit, which ignited the basket in which they were hoisted to the third story.

A fire occurred in the same building about two weeks ago, resulting from a carelessness equally reprehensible.

The Case of John B. Holmes.

It appears that JOHN B. HOLMES was not "discharged" by Justice STUART, as Captain HOLPIN informed his Chief on the morning return. He was bailed in the sum of $500 by ANTHONY J. BLECKER, Esq., to answer at the Court of Sessions. The bondsman at the same time informed the magistrate that Mr. HOLMES merely remarked to a friend, "There he is;" meaning the officer who was with GOURLEY, on the night of the fatal encounter. After this exclamation, HOLMES was seized and locked up on a charge of "threatening life."

The War Relief Fund.

A meeting was held on Wednesday, at the office of E. CUNARD, Esq., in aid of the fund for the relief of widows and orphans of British victims of the war with Russia. At an early day the amount of the proceeds realized from subscriptions, and the disposition made of them, will be furnished for publication. The subscribers' list still continues open, and every addition to the finance already received will meet with the thanks of the members of the association.

Roman Catholic Benevolent Association.

The New-York Young Men's Roman Catholic Benevolent Association had their second Annual Ball at Niblo's on Wednesday evening. The attendance was large—the music excellent. The number of tickets disposed of was 600.

☞ It should have been stated that the fire in Wall-street, at 4 o'clock on Wednesday morning, was discovered by Messrs. MOORE and WITMER, of the Insurance Watch.

☞ Rev. Dr. BETHUNE will deliver a lecture at the Broadway Tabernacle this evening, before the Young Men's Christian Association.

(Advertisement.)

PERFECT SECURITY AGAINST FIRE.—S. C. HERRING continues to manufacture his *Patent Champion Safes*, with *Hall's Patent Powder Proof Locks*, both of which were awarded Medals at the Great World's Fair, London, in 1851, and New-York in 1853. They are now admitted to be superior fire and burglar proof to any others in use. Also has on hand large and small burglar proof wrought iron chests, bank vaults, vault doors, money boxes, &c., and is the sole patentee for the manufacture and sale in the United States, of JONES' Patent Permutation Bank Lock, and HALL'S Patent Powder Proof Lock, (the only Powder Proof Lock awarded a medal at the London World's Fair in 1851,) at the old stand, Green-Block, Nos. 126, 127 and 129 Water-street, New-York. SILAS C. HERRING.

(Advertisement.)

LIFE-SIZE PHOTOGRAPHS.—The attention of the public is called to our new style of Daguerreotypes on paper taken in all sizes; the life-size far surpassing, in depth of tone and brilliancy, the most finished paintings on canvas. The smaller sizes resembling the most delicate Miniatures on Ivory. As to likeness and durability, they are unsurpassed. Parties likenesses, of any size, can be made by the process from Daguerreotypes Taken only by J. GURNEY & C. D. FERRIDGES, No. 49 Rue basse du Rempart, Paris, and No. 349 Broadway, New-York.

(Advertisement.)

☞ INHABITANTS OF THOSE DISTRICTS where fever and ague prevails, may insure themselves from the attacks of that miserable disease, by the use DRAKE'S ANTI-PERIODIC PILLS. They are tasteless and harmless, and contain no salt of mercury, arsenic, or quinine. Sold at No. 341 Broadway, and by all respectable druggists.

(Advertisement.)

☞ Those new Sewing Machines at the office of the Avery Sewing Machine Company, attract the attention of all by their simplicity and the beauty of their work on all kinds of material. Call and see them, at No. 331 Broadway, corner of Murray.

(Advertisement.)

GAS! GAS!—GAS FIXTURES of new designs and unsurpassed workmanship, will be found at the great manufacturing depôt of ARCHER, WARNER & Co., 376 Broadway; also, a new portable gas apparatus, designed for country residences, churches or factories.

(Advertisement.)

GAS FIXTURES!! GAS FIXTURES!!!—Of splendid design and finish, and twenty per cent cheaper than any other house, wholesale and retail, at the manufactory of JAMES G. MOYNT, Nos. 119 and 121 Prince-street, third block West of Broadway.

(Advertisement.)

☞ Get a good Likeness for a Holiday Present. ROOT, No. 363 Broadway, will give one that is perfect in all respects. Photographs, Crayons and Stereoscopes taken in any weather.

LONG ISLAND.

Fire in Brooklyn.

Soon after 12 o'clock, on Wednesday night, a fire broke out in CONRAD & CLARK'S cabinet-makers' shop on Bridge-street, near Fulton-avenue, which was entirely consumed. The building was brick, and owned by J. MUNDELL, whose loss is $1,000, covered by insurance in the New-York State Insurance Company. Messrs. CONRAD & CLARK'S loss is $2,000, in stock and fixtures, partly insured in the Rensselaer Insurance Company. Mr. HENRY BEACHER had about $600 worth of furniture destroyed; and Mr. FITHIAN had $200 damage done to his piano-forte factory, adjoining the building destroyed.

Sporting.

A walking match of seven miles, for $200, has been made between Mr. BOYD, the "North Star," and JAMES WINTERFIELDS, the "German Stag," to come off over the Union Course, Long Island, on Tuesday, Dec. 12. According to the articles of agreement drawn up, this must prove a fair walking match—otherwise the money will not be given up. It will be recollected Mr. BOYD defeated the so called "Champion of England," on the 4th Sept. last, over the same ground.

King's County Board of Supervisors.

An adjourned meeting of this body was held in the Jail Building, Brooklyn, on Wednesday afternoon.

On motion of Supervisor BERGEN, OLIVER STRICKLAND was appointed as an additional Assistant Keeper at the County Penitentiary.

On motion the salary of Surrogate was fixed at $1,500.

The Treasurer was directed to place $20,000 to the account of the Superintendent of the Poor when collected.

A communication was received from JESSE C. SMITH, Colonel of the 14th Infantry, asking pay for services rendered by place occupied by the regiment on Sunday, the 11th June last, the day of the riots in Brooklyn; it was referred to the Committee on Claims.

The Board then adjourned to next Monday at 10 o'clock.

Congregational Church.

The Clinton-avenue Congregational Society, of Brooklyn, are pressing forward the work upon their new Church edifice. The cost of the building, including fences, &c., will be $52,000; cost of site, $9,000,—total, $61,000. This Church has sprung from humble beginnings, and owes much of its prosperity to the efforts of HENRY C. SOWER and S. G. EASTMAN, who have cherished a deep interest in its welfare.

☞ The Central Congregational Church, Brooklyn, was formally organized on Monday evening, the 27th inst; in the new Church edifice, near the corner of Fulton and Classon-avenue. The enterprise was commenced on the 1st of May last, in the ministerial charge of Rev. Mr. PARKER. Forty-eight persons have applied for membership, of whom eighteen were from Congregational Churches in Brooklyn and New-York.

☞ The lighter *Lee*, owned by GEO. THOMPSON, was capsized on Wednesday, in the East River, off Green's Dock, and immediately sank. It was loaded with molasses.

Oyer and Terminer.

This Court reassembled on Wednesday morning, when the Grand Jury was empanelled as follows: Sam'l N. Fellows, Henry E. Pierrepont, William Pollard, Ward A Work, James M. Burt, Robert Hunter, Stephen Baldwin, James S. Yates, Hamilton Reeves, John Burr, John M. Hicks, George Whittingham, Daniel M. Tredwell, Marcus M. Hodges, James E. Morrell, Edward C. Moorehouse, Francis C. Kirby; Henry Morton, Benj'n Baldwin, Heather Rogers, E. Van Reuven, John R. Stanton.

After the usual charge from the Court, the Jury retired to their labors, and the Court adjourned to Friday next.

Kings County Court.

In this Court on Wednesday, PATRICK COX was tried on an indictment for an assault and battery with intent to kill Mrs. CATHARINE WHITEFIELD on the night of the 9th of September last. The complainant keeps a store at the corner of Myrtle-avenue and Raymond-street. On the night above named a little past 10 o'clock, the accused came in and called for a piece of pie; he at once proceeded behind the counter, and with a heavy club struck Mrs. W. over the head, breaking the skull, and inflicted other severe injuries so that her life was endangered for some time, and this without any provocation whatever. The Jury rendered a verdict of guilty, and the prisoner was sentenced to three years and six months in the State Prison at Sing Sing. On his examination, previous to sentence, the prisoner stated that he was nineteen years of age, and was born in Ireland. He is one, it is stated, of the notorious gang of rowdies who frequent that part of the City where this outrage was committed; and they have heretofore committed outrage upon outrage with impunity.

CIRCUIT COURT.

The Court was in Session on Wednesday, and the first fifteen causes on the Calendar were disposed of. There are 235 causes on the present Calendar, and it is the intention of the Court to dispose of the whole of them the present term.

Calendar for Friday.—Nos. 7, 11, 12, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 31, 32, 33.

A VOLCANIC ERUPTION.—The volcanic mountain of Cotopaxi, the most elevated as well as the most formidable volcano in the world, is now in full progress of successful eruption, and is throwing out over the plains of Callao enormous masses of rock, torrents of brackish water, and burning lava. At last accounts, the volcano was vomiting forth fire night and day, filling the inhabitants of the country with terror. The town of Latacunja is as yet uninjured, although it has previously been destroyed no less than eight times.—*Boston Journal, Nov. 27.*

ACCIDENTS IN NEW-BEDFORD.—The *Mercury* states that a boat, containing HENRY GARNONS, HOLDEN BRIGHTMAN and JOHN REMINGTON, was capsized near Dog Fish Bar on Saturday, and Mr. GARNONS was drowned. He was 16 years of age. BRIGHTMAN swam to the shore, and REMINGTON was rescued in an exhausted condition. A young man named PAUL J. GIFFORD fell through the scuttle in the store of B. H. WAITE, on Saturday, and received severe injuries in his back and head. He is recovering.

DIED.

In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 30, suddenly, of hemorrhage of the lungs, MRS. ALVAN STEWART, (relict of the late Alvan Stewart, deceased,) aged 48 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her son-in-law, Lyndar B. Marsh, Esq., No. 3 East 20th-st., on Saturday, Dec. 2, at 2 o'clock P. M.

In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 30, of consumption, HELEN, daughter of John and Janet Kirkpatrick, aged 22 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 388 Greenwich-st., on Saturday, Dec. 2, at 1 o'clock P. M.

In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 29, URIAH F. CARPENTER, of typhoid fever.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, the 2d inst., from his late residence, No. 15 West 26th-st., without further notice.

In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 30, MARY ADAMS, aged 67.

The friends of the family, and those of her sons, Thomas H. and Wm F. Woodcock, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 147 Waverley-place, on Sunday, at 1 P. M., without further notice. The remains will be taken to Trinity Cemetery.

At Williamsburg, on Thursday, Nov. 30, of scarlet fever, HENRIETTA BAYLIS, infant son of Geo. M. and Mary C. Mann, aged 1 year and 8 mos 18d.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her father, in Williamsburg, on Sunday morning, Dec. 3, at 11 o'clock.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

THE MERCHANTS' AND STOCK BOARD.

THURSDAY, Nov. 30—P. M.

The day has been kept as a close holiday on the Merchants' Exchange and by the Stock Bourse. There are no business transactions to report. So far as the European mails were delivered, we hear nothing to add to the importance of the published news. The London letters represent that public attention is much engrossed by the occurrences of the War. There was very little doing in American Stocks; Money moderately easy in the discount houses. The Continental advices report some American Stock business in Frankfort and Hamburg, and a favorable sentiment towards the new Erie loan.

The Committee appointed at the meeting of New-York Stockholders to visit Albany on the affairs of the New-York Central Railroad had a long conference with the Executive managers on Tuesday, and returned home yesterday well pleased with the information acquired, and the assurances received from the President of his entire willingness to meet the views of the New-York, Boston, and Foreign holders. The Committee consisted of Mr. F. BROWSON, Mr. TILTON and Mr. BATTELLE.

The transactions at the New-York Sub-Treasury for the month of November were as follows:

Balance Nov 1, 1854		$6,771,373 91
RECEIPTS DURING THE MONTH.		
On account of Customs	$1,915,020 41	
On account of Patent fees	2,127 00	
On account of Miscellaneous	1,322 20	
On account of Transfers	700,000 00	
On account of P. O. Dep't	27,643 69	$2,637,112 30
Total		$9,408,386 21
PAYMENTS DURING THE MONTH.		
Treasury drafts	$2,379,764 19	
Post-Office Drafts	569,970 48	2,949,734 67
Balance, Nov. 30		$6,478,651 54
By balance credit interest funds Nov. 1		$50,000 64
To payments		2,315 50
Balance, Nov. 30		$57,375 14
By balance c't disbursing ass't Nov. 1		$574,487 57
By receipts during the month		609,405 60
Total		$1,183,893 07
To payments during the month		503,630 79
Balance, Nov. 30		$680,262 28
Receipts for customs in Nov., 1853		$2,476,195 [illegible]
Receipts for customs in Nov., 1854		1,915,020 41
Excess the last year		$561,167 [illegible]
By balance on hand, and expenses accrued for the Assay office		$2,476,[illegible]
By coin received during the month	10,000 00	
By fine bars	1,000,[illegible]	1,[illegible]
To payments in coin	1,607,[illegible]	
To payments in fine bars	1,070,[illegible]	2,[illegible]
Balance		1,[illegible]
Coin on hand in Ass't Treasurer's office		$7,170,[illegible]
Coin on hand in Assay office	[illegible]	
Fine bars	[illegible]	1,[illegible]
Total		[illegible]

The Cotton movement of the week ending this evening is as reported in the circular of Mr. W. P. WRIGHT:

Receipts all the Ports	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Exports to Great Britain	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Exports to France	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Exports to the rest of the Continent	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total Exports	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stock on hand	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 30.

Receipts since 1st Sept. last	867,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Exports since 1st Sept. last	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sales since 17th inst.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stock on hand at close	[illegible]	[illegible]	153,[illegible]	154,[illegible]
Freight to Liverpool	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	5/8
Exchange on London	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Exchange on Paris	[illegible]	5.11@5.10	[illegible]	[illegible]
Exchange on N. Y. 60 d. sights	[illegible]	1½@¼ dis.	[illegible]	[illegible]

MOBILE, Nov. 18.

Receipts since 1st Sept. last	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Exports since 1st Sept. last	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sales since 11th inst.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stock on hand at date	[illegible]	41,027	[illegible]	[illegible]
Freight to Liverpool	[illegible]	3/4	[illegible]	3/4
Exchange on London	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Exchange on Paris	[illegible]	5.17½	[illegible]	[illegible]
Exchange on N. Y. 60 d. sights	[illegible]	¼@¼ dis.	[illegible]	[illegible]

SAVANNAH, Nov. 28.

	1854.		1853.	
	U'pl'd.	Orl'd.	U'pl'd.	Orl'd.
Rec'ts since Sept. 1	475	26,[illegible]	26,770	34,907
Exports, Sept. 1	288	18,[illegible]	18,672	42,115
Sales since 17th inst.	101	4,[illegible]	4,700	3,[illegible]
S. on hand at date	600	10,010	17,918	16,[illegible]
Freight to Liverpool	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	14.
Exchange on London	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	9
Exchange on Paris	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ex. on N. Y., 60 days' sight	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

CHARLESTON, Nov. 28.

Rec'ts since Sept. 1	1,601	99,977	90,[illegible]	73,[illegible]
Exp's since Sept